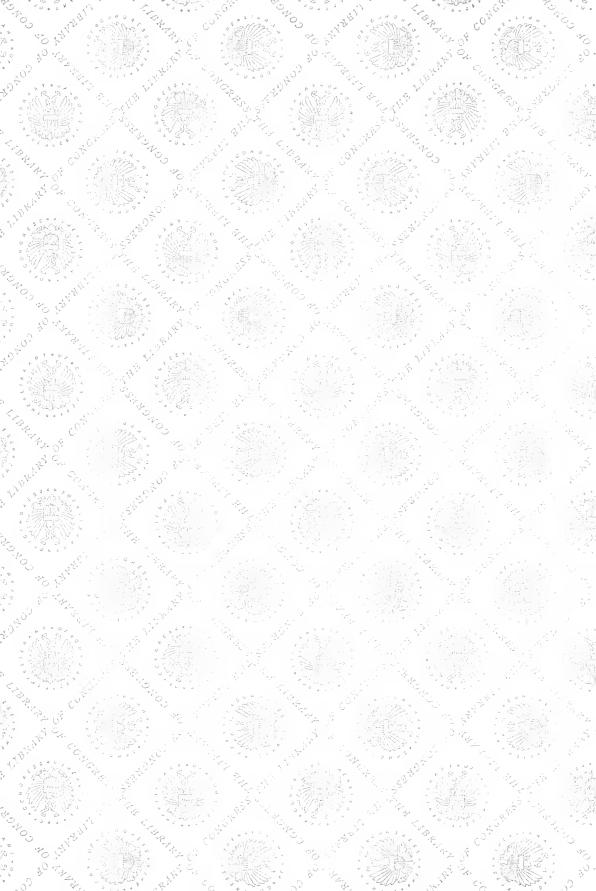
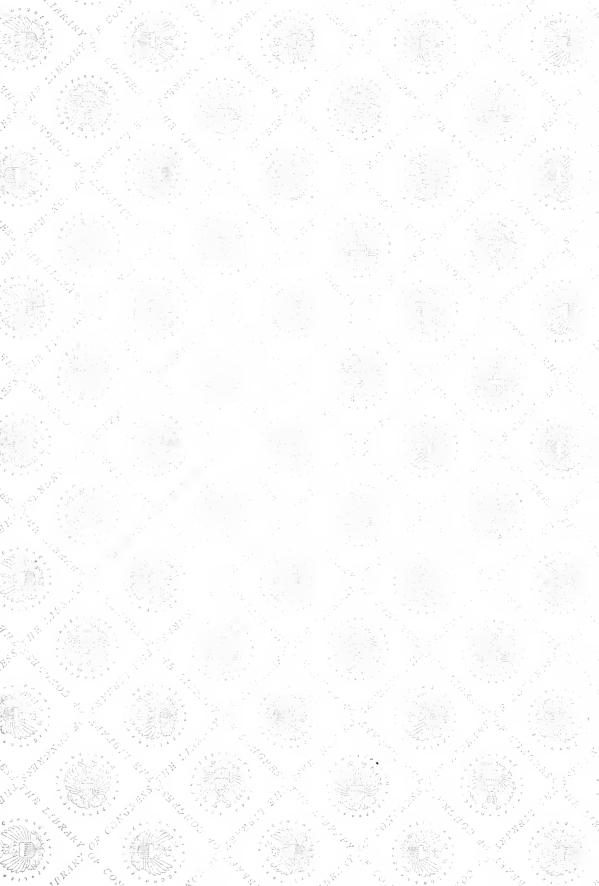
E 356 .E6 H94

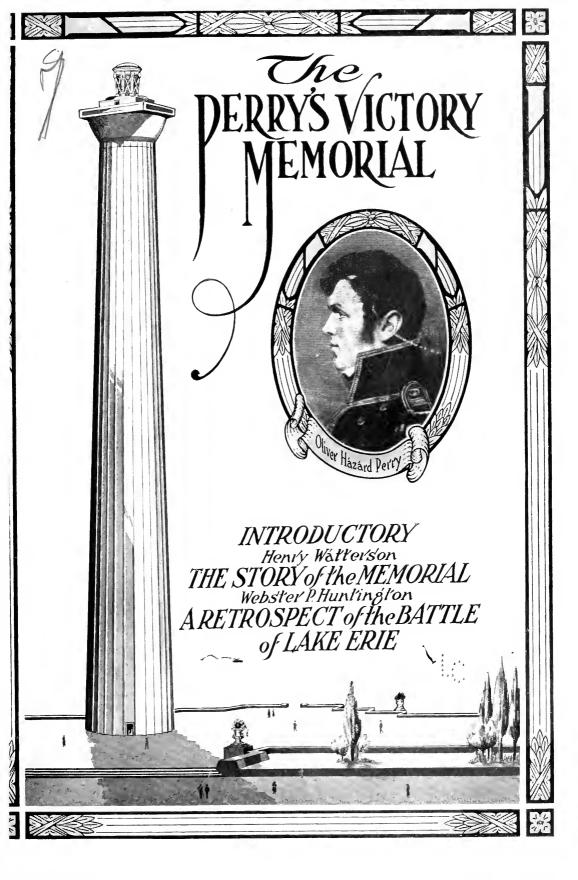
Copy 2













The Perry's Victory Memorial

A History of Its Origin, Construction and Completion in Commemoration of the Victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry in the Battle of Lake Eric and the Northwestern Campaign of General William Henry Harrison in the War of 1812 and its Dedication to the Cause of International Peace; containing an

INTRODUCTION

Ьy

Henry Watterson

First Vice President General of the Interstate Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners

The Story of the Memorial

by

WEBSTER P. HUNTINGTON

Secretary General

and

A Retrospect of the Battle of Lake Erie

COPYRIGHT, 1917

THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING & LITHOGRAPHING CO.

PUBLISHERS

AKRON, OHIO

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

©CLA470687

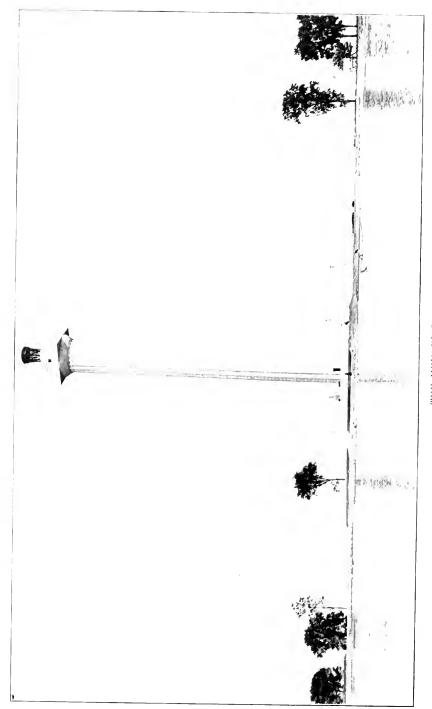
Contents

	Page
INTRODUCT	ORY 7
THE STORY	OF THE MEMORIAL
I.	THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MEMORIAL IDEA 13
II.	THE MEMORIAL
III.	THE INTER-STATE BOARD
I\-\frac{1}{2}.	Onio 45
۲.	Pennsylvania
\~I.	Міснібах 60
VII.	IUINOIS 62
VIII.	Wisconsin
IX.	New York 67
X.	Rhode Island
XI.	Kentucky 73
XII.	Legislation in Congress
XIII.	THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION 87
XIV.	RESTORATION AND CRUISE OF THE XIAGARA 96
A RETROSPI	ECT OF THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE108
APPENDIX	121



PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE, SEPTEMBER 10, 1813, Photograph from the Original Painting by William H. Powell, [See Appendix A.]





THE MEMORIAL. Photograph from Put-in-Bay Harbor.

Introductory

HATEVER we may or may not be, we Americans can scarcely be called a memorializing people. We seem indeed readier to accept the self-assertion of the living than to erect monuments to the dead. Long ago Barnum, the showman, discovered that even as the average Englishman dearly loves a lord does the average Yankee dearly love a humbng. It is to the women of our land that we are indebted for the stately shaft in honor of Washington which towers over the National Capital, as well as for the ownership of Mount Vernon. Latterly Lincoln has been coming to a proper recognition. But when we look for visible signs of the saints and sages, the heroes and martyrs of other days, we discover that they are few and far between and very hard to find.

Vitalizing History

In Europe, go where you will, you may not come upon a village or lamlet that boasts not some expression of pious homage and local pride in bronze or marble, some "storied urn or animated bust," recalling the life and deeds of the great man who was born there, whilst the parks, the streets and the public places of the cities and towns are everywhere ennobled and beautified by the imagery, inspired by the nomenclature of the past, vitalizing history and educating and elevating the people.

Around the Great Lakes, as we call our inland oceans, with Chicago, the world-famous, for an axis, flanked by Milwaukee, the Queen City of Wisconsin, and Detroit, the Fairy Goddaughter of Michigan—sailing from Duluth to Buffalo—tarrying awhile at Toledo and Sandusky and Erie—shame upon them!—we look, with a single exception, in vain for some evidence that less than a hundred years ago there lived a man named Oliver Hazard Perry, and, save as a summer resort, that there is, or ever was a place called Put-in-Bay.

All honor to the single exception! In Cleveland, that miracle of modern progress, which carries Ohio's challenge to the Great Northwest and gives her rivals on either hand a run for their money, we do learn that, on the 10th of September, 1813, a battle was fought by Oliver Hazard Perry in the waters of Put-in-Bay, which enabled the victor to relate that "we have met the enemy and they are ours!"

Jones and Perry Next after John Paul Jones stands Oliver Hazard Perry. Jones brought the American Revolution home to England. Perry drove England back behind the barricades of her New France. The fight off Scarborough Head in the North Sea told the world that if England was the mistress of the sea, America was master. The fight off Put-in-Bay rescued the territory conquered by George Rogers Clark and wiped out the disgrace of Hull's surrender.

Jones laid the cloth for the French alliance. Perry cleared the way for Harrison's advance and shortened the distance between Bladensburg and the Treaty of Ghent. But, above all, it was Perry, like Jones, who gave the world assurance of a man, of an American and of America, the resistless, the unconquerable; of the flag, the glorious, the wonderbreeding; of the Union, the imperishable. Over every frontispiece from the Aurora Borealis to the Southern Cross, over every temple of liberty and trade, over every arena of manly prowess and productive achievement, blazing in letters of living light, as Webster would have said, shine forever the letters that spell the words, "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

It was a marvelous battle, a magical victory. The story reads like a page out of the impossible. Truly is there a destiny that governs the world and rules in the lives of men. The young subaltern, rusting and fretful in the little Rhode Island seaport; the longed-for call to action and the instant answer of the minute men; the sudden apparition of a fleet in the harbor of Erie as though some wizard hand had touched the forest and commanded its trees of oak and ash to rise and sail the deep; the thunder of the guns carrying Freedom's message of defiance; the havoc, the repulse, the running of the gauntlet of fire and blood from ship to ship. Let me read you the brief, immortal story. I take it from the graphic narrative of John Clark Ridpath.

The Lawrence, Perry's flagship, began to suffer dreadfully under the concentrated fire of the enemy. First one gun and then another was dismounted. The masts were broken. The rigging of the vessel was rent away. The sails were torn to shreds. Soon she yielded no longer to the wind, but lay helpless on the water.

On the deck death held carnival. The American sailors lay dead and dying on every hand. During the two hours that Perry faced his antagonist his men were reduced to a handful. Entering the action the Lawrence had a crew of officers and men numbering a hundred and three. Of these, by 2 o'clock in the afternoon, eighty-three were either dead or wounded. Still Perry held out. Others fell around him, until only the commander and thirteen others were left uninjured.

Meanwhile all the ships had become engaged—but the Niagara only at long range and ineffectively. Elliott, the captain of that vessel, perceiving that resistance from the Lawrence had ceased, now sailed ahead believing that Perry had fallen and that the command had devolved on himself. It was at this juncture that Perry resolved upon that famous

The Battle

exploit which has made his name immortal. He pulled down his battle flag, but left the Stars and Stripes still floating! Then, with his brother Niagara Nlexander and four of his remaining seamen, he lowered himself into Resource. the boat. He flung his pennant and battle flag over his arm and around his person, stepped into the boat, stood upright and ordered the men to pull for the Niagara.

That vessel was more than a half-mile distant. It required the oarsmen fully fifteen minutes to make the passage. The boat had to pass in full exposure to the enemy's guns. The British at once perceived what was doing. As the smoke cleared from around the hull of the Lawrence they saw the daring act of the commander, transferring his flag from one ship to another. His own vessel was shattered to death; but there was the Niagara, hale and strong. Should be succeed in making her deck, the battle would be to fight over again. Victory or defeat was turning on the issue.

The British guns opened on the little boat. Discharge after discharge followed. Some of the shot struck the frail cockle, and the splinters flew; but the men were unhurt. Perry continued to stand up as a target until the faithful seamen refused to pull unless he would sink down to a position of greater safety. The shot from the enemy's guns knocked the water into spray around them, but the boat reached the Niagara in safety, and Perry was taken up. A moment more, and his battle flag was flying above the unhurt ship!

May every schoolboy and every schoolgirl in the land read the rest of it; how, his foot upon the deck of the Niagara, his battle flag again flying at the fore, Perry swooped like a hurricane down upon the enemy's line; cut the British fleet in two, right in the middle, three vessels on the right, three upon the left; broadside after broadside on either hand; death and destruction in his resistless wake. Thirty minutes and all is over; the brave English commander, Barclay, hors du combat, his second in command, Finnis, killed outright. Human nature could hold out no longer. Down comes the British flag. We had met the enemy and they were ours, "two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop," said Perry in his report to Harrison, written upon the back of an old letter, his hat for a desk.

The victor (again I quote from Ridpath) did not in the elation of his triumph forget the situation around him. He caused himself to be transferred from the still unhurt Niagara back to the bloody deck of the Lawrence. There, and not in some other place, would be receive the surrender of the enemy. The British officers, as they came up to present their swords, had to pick their way through dead and dving, slipping in pools of blood as they came. Perry bade his antagonists retain their swords, his the chivalry of one to whom the fortunes of war had given the power, but not the right, to humiliate a fallen foe.

In the silence of the following night the dead sailors, British and American, were consigned to their last rest in the clear waters of Lake Erie. The next day Perry brought back to Put-in-Bay his own and the

captured fleet. Sailing into the harbor, the dead officers of both commands were buried on the shore. The losses had been very great. On the American side twenty-seven were killed and ninety-six wounded—this out of a force of but little over four hundred effective men. The loss of the British was forty-one killed and ninety-four wounded, the gallant Captain Barclay, who had already lost an arm, having the misfortune to lose the other.

The Cost

Great was the fame of the battle and of him who won it. It was the first time in history that an entire British fleet, large or small, had been taken in any open, equal conflict. Lake Erie was cleared. The way for Harrison and his braves, for Shelby and his hunting shirts, was open, and forever and ever the Great Northwest, rid of invaders, was redeemed.

A hundred years have come and gone—a hundred years of peace ensuing between the great English speaking nations following their consummation of a solemn compact for its preservation, the perpetual disarmament of their boundaries, an epoch-making, Christianizing compact, forever evidencing the efficacy of Reason to reign in the place of Force.

In commemoration of Perry's Victory on Lake Erie we have builded the greatest battle monument in the world, and, symbolic of the blessings of peace among nations, we have reared it in the majestic outlines of the most beautiful and impressive of memorials. Nine sovereign States and the authority of the Federal government have herein testified to the genius and the aspirations of the American people.

It is right that the history of this achievement should be written. It is right that "The Story of the Memorial," as told in these pages by one most competent to relate it, should be known to future generations. The building of the Memorial pertains to history equally with the events which gave it inspiration. As the monument shall stand for all ages, so the patriotic zeal, devotion and intelligence which gave it to the nation are part of the imperishable records of our country.

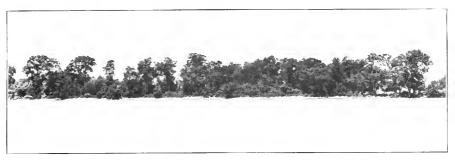
Fittingly we have memorialized Valor and Peace. May the hearts of men never turn from the one as the signet of human worth, nor from the other as the heritage of human liberty!

Henry Walturn

Louisville, June, 1917

History of the Memorial

THE STORY OF THE MEMORIAL



SHORE LINE OF MEMORIAL RESERVATION BEFORE CLEARING THE SITE

The Development of the Memorial Idea

IN January, 1908, Rodney J. Diegle, of Put-in-Bay and Sandusky, Ohio, called on me at Columbus, to ask my advice and co-operation in determining the phraseology of a joint resolution which, as the representative of the Put-in-Bay Board of Trade, he desired to have adopted by the Ohio General Assembly. Mr. Diegle was the Director of Publicity of the Board of Trade, and at a meeting of that body held November 14, 1907, had made the first suggestion, original with him, of a celebration of the centenary of the Battle of Lake Erie, under the sanction of the State, six years later at Put-in-Bay.

Origin of the Centennial

Naturally, the proposal met with local enthusiasm, and on December 28, 1907, the Board of Trade adopted resolutions in favor of "a great Centennial Celebration on land and water, to be held at Put-in-Bay from June to September, 1913," and inviting "the National and State Governments and the American people at large to participate and take part in such ceremonies and celebration." During the interim between this action and Mr. Diegle's suggestion looking up to it, the leading citizens of Put-in-Bay had taken counsel among themselves as to the project, and their views of it had become expansive though by no means definite. Those who banded themselves together to promote the enterprise were S. M. Johannsen, Henry Fox, T. B. Alexander, Lucas Meyers, George Gascoyne, John J. Day, H. A. Herbster, M. Ingold, Emil Schraidt, William Kunzler, Gustave Heineman, S. Traverso, John Hollway, William Schnoor, John Esselbach and Dr. P. B. Robinson, all members of the Board of Trade, of which Mr. Johannsen was President, and the resolu-

tion of December 28, 1907, which they as such adopted, was the first action of any organized body proposing an observance of the centenary of the Battle of Lake Erie.

First Legislation No thought of a permanent Memorial, at Put-in-Bay or elsewhere, at that time had occurred to anybody. It was not suggested in the resolutions adopted by the Board of Trade nor in the joint resolution proposed to be offered in the Ohio General Assembly, which Mr. Diegle brought to me to pass upon. As for the scope of the proposed celebration, it was understood that the participation in it of other states than Ohio should be confined, if the project fared well, to those bordering on the Great Lakes, and the suggestion of the participation of the National Government was entirely chimerical but cherished as an ambition not impossible to be realized.

The draft of Mr. Diegle's joint resolution was not difficult to agree upon. It provided for the appointment of five Commissioners by the Governor of Ohio "to co-operate with the citizens of Put-in-Bay" in such plans for the celebration as they might initiate, and the only change suggested to Mr. Diegle was that the language should be made more definite. so as to provide for authority to "prepare and carry out" plans. No appropriation was asked for, no period for the proposed celebration was fixed, except that it should "fittingly observe the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie," and it was provided that the Commissioners to be appointed should serve without compensation, even for their necessary expenses. The State was asked only to grant moral recognition of a Centennial Celebration marking the historical significance of September 10, 1913. In February, 1908, the joint resolution was introduced in the General Assembly by Representative William E. Bense, of Ottawa County, and passed both branches without opposition. The Commissioners were appointed by Governor Harris in the following June, and a year later the Legislature appropriated \$3,000 "to enable said Commissioners to continue the work of preparation for the Centennial Celebration," but still without mention of a Memorial.

First Suggestion of a Memorial The idea of a Memorial originated in the necessity of some tangible object to interest other states than Ohio, since no industrial exposition was contemplated. It occurred to me that if Ohio could be induced to make a moderate appropriation for such a purpose, the States bordering on the Great Lakes might contribute to it; and the idea took the form of a Memorial chapel in the park skirting the harbor at Put-in-Bay, to be built by the State of Ohio and containing eight memorial windows, historically significant and artistically executed, one each to be presented by the seven other Lake States, and one by Ohio. This thought was communicated to some of the Ohio Commissioners and to other friends of the Centennial project, and in the first report of the Commissioners

to the Governor of Ohio, adopted December 29, 1908, and filed Janu ary 12, 1909, "a permanent building on Put-in-Bay Island" was recommended to memorialize the heroes of the Battle of Lake Erie.

There was no thought, originally, of the participation of Rhode Island and Kentucky with the Lake States in the project. The participation of Rhode Island was suggested to the Secretary of the Ohio Commission by Emilius (). Randall, Secretary of the Ohio State Historical and Archeological Society, and of Kentucky by J. Howard Galbraith, a leading representative of the Ohio press; and when communicated to the Commissioners these suggestions were received with greatest favor and acted upon at the earliest possible moment.

Eisenman

At this period there came into the life of the Memorial project a John personal influence which was destined to have a determining effect upon its later far greater development and to insure the erection of a Memorial truly National in character, and in dimensions and cost far beyond any conception thus far entertained regarding such a structure. John Eisenmann, an eminent architect of Cleveland, became interested in the subject. Mr. Eisenmann for many years had been a member of the United States Engineering Corps assigned to the Great Lakes, a member of the faculty of Case School of Applied Science and was the author of the Building Code of Cleveland. He was perfectly familiar with the topography of Putin-Bay Island and had made soundings of the surrounding waters and studied the geological formations of the region. Possessed of a singularly enthusiastic and devoted nature, he became enamored of the Memorial idea. Its historical significance and artistic possibilities appealed to him profoundly, and to these he conceived the purpose of adding certain utilitarian details of great moment, calculated to appeal powerfully to the general public.

Mr. Eisenmann made a hasty sketch of his conception and upon receiving encouragement from certain members of the Ohio Commission executed a large drawing in water colors. This met with such favor that he was requested to attend a meeting of the Commission, called by Governor Harmon and held in the State Capitol at Columbus, September 27, 1909, and to explain his plans. Meanwhile he had visited Put-in-Bay and had selected, without the knowledge of the Commissioners or any other persons, the present site of the Memorial as the best for any that might be erected. It was the heavily wooded and swampy isthmus, then the last spot on the Island to attract attention for such a purpose, which now comprises the beautiful Memorial Reservation of fourteen acres. Mr. Eisenmann made borings for rock bottom and proved the existence of the limestone strata which upholds the present Memorial.

Subsequently the Ohio Commissioners gave further encouragement to the Eisenmann plan, and it was used by them before many legislative bodies and their committees, to indicate the character of the Memorial proposed to be erected. It contemplated a cement structure on a steel frame, over 400 feet high, with elevators running to the top, through ten floors, each floor dedicated to one of the participating States, assuming that the eight States bordering on the Great Lakes, including Indiana and Minnesota, would be joined by Rhode Island and Kentucky in the enterprise. The utilitarian features were to be a wireless telegraph station, a life saving station, an aquarium and a convention hall, with lagoons connecting the waters of Lake Erie and Put-in-Bay Harbor through the isthmus, both to reduce the distance to be traversed by small craft in gaining the harbor and for landscape effects. These features, together with the general design, appealed strongly to legislative and executive authorities in Congress and in many States, in which the exhibition of the design was largely responsible for the appropriation of more than \$350,000 for the Memorial and Centennial Celebration, prior to the time a competition of architects was determined upon to select a design. Mr. Eisenmann executed complete working drawings, and competent engineering authority pronounced them practicable and consistent with the estimated cost. On July 27, 1910, the Ohio Commissioners by resolution recommended the Eisenmann plans for adoption by the Inter-State Board, when organized, as planned, September 10th, "provided the President of the Ohio Commission (General Warner) can make satisfactory arrangements as to compensation for the completion of said plans in detail." These arrangements were made, but President Warner died August 13th, no contract having been entered into. On September 10th the Inter-State Board adopted a resolution declaring the proposed site of the Memorial acceptable to the Commissioners representing all the participating States, but no reference was made to the selection of a design or an architect, except that the whole subject was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Memorial Faramount The Memorial had now become the central idea of the Centennial Celebration, and by common consent it was agreed that the major part of the funds of the Inter-State Board, then in hand and thenceforth to be appropriated, should be dedicated to its creation. As this project increased in importance sentiment developed among the Commissioners favorable to a general competition of American architects for the selection of a design. Accordingly, the Building Committee resolved to employ an architectural advisor to draw up a Program of Competition, subject to the approval of the Inter-State Board, and this action was approved by the Board at the annual meeting held September 9, 1911. Frank Miles Day, a leading architect of Philadelphia, was employed as the architectural advisor of the Building Committee, and at a meeting of that Committee, held at Cleveland, October 11th, which he attended,

the terms of the Program of Competition were agreed upon. Congress had passed the Federal appropriation act of \$250,000 in the preceding March, and there was now available from National and State appropriations \$355,000 for the Memorial and Centennial Celebration.

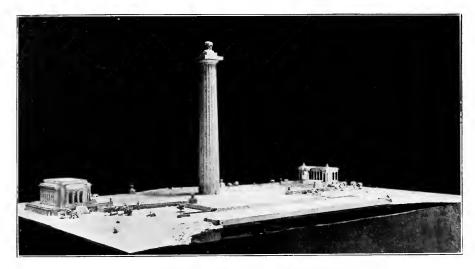
Competition

The fundamental provisions of the Program of Competition were determined by the Building Committee in accordance with the longaccepted views of Commissioners as to the historical significance of the Memorial. It was stipulated that all designs submitted in the competition should be for a Memorial "intended to commemorate the victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and the officers and men under his command at the Battle of Lake Erie, and as a memorial to one hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States;" that the chosen site, which was described in the Program, should be considered by all competitors; that the Memorial should consist "primarily of a shait." the latter term not being used in a technical sense nor as indicating a type of design; that secondary buildings might be included in the general design at the discretion of competitors, and that the competition should be anonymous.

Representing the United States Commissioners and the Building Com- National mittee. Lieutenant General Miles entered into correspondence with the Commission National Commission of Fine Arts, which had but lately been established by act of Congress (See Appendix B) and whose members had recently been appointed by President Taft; and on November 3, 1911, the Committee was notified that the Commission would act as the judges of award in the architectural competition.

The attractiveness of the theme, the official auspices under which the competition was to be conducted and the assurance of the advice of the National Commission of Fine Arts in making the awards, resulted in the largest and most representative competition of architects ever held in this country, and the exhibits were pronounced by experts as exceeding in number and merit any gathered together for a like purpose in the world. One hundred and forty-seven architects and architectural firms applied for admission to the competition under the official Program; eighty-three were admitted, and upon the making of the awards by the Commission of Fine Arts at Washington, January 27-29, 1912, fifty-four complete exhibits of drawings and plans completely filled the great hall of the National Museum. Experts of the Commission of Fine Arts roughly estimated that the architects of the country, in the cost of the technical work displayed, had expended a sum not less than \$100,000.

It was an honor indeed, to be named as the author of the best design in such a competition, the anonymous character of which gave emphasis to its genuineness. The authorship of no design was known to the judges; the exhibits were identified by numbers, corresponding



ORIGINAL DESIGN OF THE MEMORIAL Photographed from a Model.

numbers, with the names of the authors attached, being placed in sealed envelopes, pending the awards. The Commission of Fine Arts having made its findings from a two days' examination of the exhibits, the Inter-State Board was convened at the National Museum, and Colonel Spencer Cosby, Secretary of the Commission, presented the sealed envelopes containing the identification of the successful contestants. The envelopes were opened and their contents noted, by the Secretary General of the Inter-State Board, and passed to President General Worthington, who announced the awards.

These consisted of the first prize, designating the author of the design as the architect of the Memorial, and three premiums, awards of merit, respectively of \$1,250, \$1,000, and \$750, for the first, second and third best designs. The first prize as architect of the Memorial was awarded to Design No. 5, by J. H. Freedlander and A. D. Seymour, Jr., of New York; the first premium to Design No. 17, by James Gamble Rogers, of New York; the second to Design No. 34, by Paul Cret, of Philadelphia; and the third to Design No. 54, by Dillon, McLellan & Beadel, of New York.

The unprofessional opinions of the Commissioners of the Inter-State Board fully approved the justice of these findings. All of the Commissioners and hosts of visitors at the two days' exhibit of designs had been struck by the surpassing beauty of the conception of a Memorial by Messrs. Freedlander and Seymour. (See Appendix C and D.) It instantly gained public admiration and among experts was declared the noblest realization of an inspiring ideal. In particular, its adaptability

Exhibits and Awards

to the site was immediately recognized; and today in the completed Doric column and plaza, rising above the isthmus of Put-in-Bay as if from the sea, scintillating reflections in the waters of Lake and Harbor, reflecting innumerable shades of many-colored skies in its towering proportions, and with a halo of sunlight flashing from its bronze tripod as the crowning glory of its majesty, the genius of its designer and architect is manifested in the admiration and awe of all who behold it.

Joseph H.

Mr. Freedlander's association as architect of the Memorial with the general officers of the Inter-State Board and members of the Building Committee necessarily extended over a period of years and involved relationships personally agreeable as well as productive of the highest efficiency in the process of construction and equipment. In all the countless details of progress toward the completion of the work he vindicated the first impressions of fitness for the great task received from critical study of the design.

The Memorial Proper

The Doric column and plaza constitute the Perry's Victory Memorial, The notwithstanding the accessory buildings of the original design, consisting of an Historical Museum, or Temple of Peace, and a Colonnade dedicated to Peace by Arbitration, may or may not be realized in the future in accordance with the original conception. This conclusion was reached by joint action of the Building Committee, Federal Commissioners and Executive Committee in June, 1912, and confirmed by the Inter-State Board in the following September. At this period it became apparent that, in order to release the Federal appropriation with fidelity to its terms, which required that the money appropriated should not be available until the Federal Commissioners should become convinced that sufficient funds has been appropriated by the participating States to guarantee "a fitting Memorial" when added to the Federal appropriation, it was absolutely necessary to designate the column and plaza as the official Memorial. Thus the solution of a critical problem, which at one time threatened to indefinitely postpone building operations, was happily reached; for, had the original design at the time been held as the Memorial proper, it would have appeared that sufficient funds were not in prospect to complete it, and the Federal appropriation would have remained unavailable.

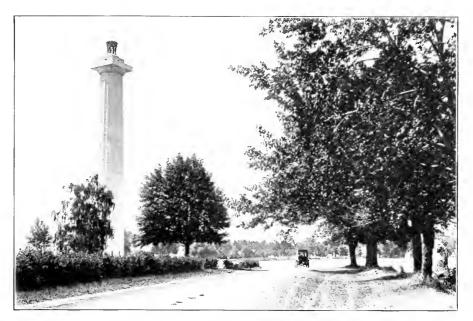
The Memorial is distinctly a battle monument, a commemoration of American heroism in war; but it is also a noble tribute to international peace, first as celebrating the century of peace between English-speaking peoples which ensued from the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, and the disarmament of the American and Canadian boundaries as the result of the Rush-Bagot Treaty, and, second, as typifying the hope of the American people for the ultimate peace of the world through the principle of arbitration.



ANNOUNCING TO THE PUBLIC AT PUT-IN-BAY, SEPT. 10, 1912, THE SEGREGATION OF \$395,000 BY THE INTER-STATE BOARD TO BEGIN CONSTRUCTION

The "peace idea" was born with the conception of the Centennial Celebration which gave origin to the Memorial, and it has survived through many vicissitudes. At the first meeting of the Ohio Commissioners, July 23, 1908, it was resolved that the proposed Celebration should be known as "The Perry's Victory and International Peace Centennial," due to the practically contemporaneous centenary of the Battle of Ghent. This action was rescinded October 7, 1909, when the appointtional Fcace ment of additional Commissioners by Governor Harmon resulted in the temporary adoption of the views of one of them, and the title given to the proposed Celebration was "The Centenary of Perry's Victory and General William Henry Harrison's Northwestern Campaign in the War of 1812." Some facetious but pessimistic Ohio newspapers had expressed the opinion that the British would not "come down to celebrate the licking we gave them in 1812," and official circles at Columbus showed evidence of being impressed by this philosophy, but the "peace idea" would not cease. The Program of Competition for the design of the Memorial required that it should be regarded equally with Victory in the treatment of the general theme; Mr. Freedlander took his inspiration largely from it in his original conception of the design; the projected "Historical Museum," first at the suggestion of United States Commissioner Miles, became a "Temple of Peace;" the official documents and souvenirs of

Interna-



"A BATTLE MONUMENT, A COMMEMORATION OF AMERICAN HEROISM, A NOBLE TRIBUTE TO PEACE"

the celebration dweit upon this phase of its significance, and the climax of the Centennial ceremonies was reached in the international rites and expressions of good-will which characterized, on the 11th of September, 1913, the transfer of the remains of the American and British officers killed in the Battle of Lake Erie a hundred years previously to their last resting place beneath the rotunda of the mighty column.

And the British "came down" on that memorable day to help celebrate a century of peace and to assist in the solemn dedication of the Memorial as expressing the aspirations of all nations for the peace of the world.

In 1914 the Inter-State Board adopted measures intended to enlist the interest of all the States in the Union in the completion of the Memorial in accordance with the original design, and in 1915 this plan developed into a project of making the Memorial eventually not only a tribute to, but an institution for the promotion of, international peace. The general officers of the Board and General Keifer, representing the United States Commissioners, were named as a committee to approach the legislative and executive authorities of the several States in relation to this enlarged plan. At various times the mission thus authorized was undertaken by Treasurer General Sisson, Auditor General Cutler and Secretary General Huntington in Georgia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, West Virginia and Tennessee; by Secretary General

The Climax of Good-will

Co-operation

Huntington in Kansas, Oklahoma and Mississippi; by United States Nation-Wide Commissioner Miles, Auditor General Cutler and Commissioners Mowry and Davis, of Rhode Island, in the New England States; and by United States Commissioner Keifer, Financial Secretary Todd and Commissioner Whitehead, of Wisconsin, in Indiana and Minnesota.

> In all of these States public sentiment and the convictions of those in official life favorable to the Memorial as an institution for peace were not found lacking, and it is entirely within the possibilities that this high destiny may yet attend its completion in accordance with the original design.



SUNSET Photograph from the Top of the Memorial.

The Memorial

In the earlier period of the Memorial enterprise, and from the moment of its inception, the ambitions (for at that time they could not have been dignified by the name of plans) of the Commissioners then acting were directed toward a building or monument entirely worthy of the historical significance and requirements of art which should characterize a public work commemorating American heroism in the War of 1812 and the ideals of international peace.

And this notwithstanding the fact that the suggestion of a memorial was an afterthought of the Centennial Celebration originally exclusively proposed, and in spite of the fact that no funds were at hand to carry an Afterit out. The first public reference to any memorial whatever was contained in a report prepared by the Ohio Commissioners in December, 1908, and filed with the Governor of that State, January 12, 1909, recommending that "any memorial undertaken in honor of Perry's Victory should take the form of a permanent building on Put-in-Bay Island.' This thought expressed the opposition of the Ohio Commissioners to a memorializing celebration or exposition only and committed them to high aims in behalf of a lasting testimonial to the objects of their appointment. In a second report of the Ohio Commissioners, which was approved and in fact made a joint report by the first meeting of any Inter-State body concerned in the Centennial enterprise, held at Toledo, December 3, 1909,* the character of the memorial, which at the time had begun to make its appeal fervent and convincing, though lamentably lacking in ways and means to realize the conception, was set forth as the ideal of all present. It was a great and not very promising project which was thus revealed in the following declaration:

It is with a sense of solemn obligation that your Commissioners have considered the subject of an appropriate Perry's Victory Memorial. Our own opinion is fortified by universal public sentiment to the effect that

Memorial. thought

^{*}See page 58.

such a memorial must be permanent. It must not only express the patriotic desire of the American people to pay lasting tribute to their honored dead, but it must be in the highest sense artistic and historically suggestive. It must have, by reason of these qualities, a peculiar edu-

cational influence upon future generations, proceeding from its singular individuality. Better no memorial than an inadequate or unworthy one. The motive that prompts our people to thus commemorate one of the most glorious events in our history and the Nation's subsequent progress of a hundred years must be as broad as the American continent and as deep rooted as our inherent love of free institutions. Nothing less will suffice than a memorial truly national in character, taking rank among the worthiest of such structures in the world.

A Dream Realized It seems little less than Providential—the hand of Destiny moulding the thought of men in lasting granite—that this conception of a great memorial, in view of the untoward conditions of its origin little more than a dream, should have been realized within the decade that gave it birth.



ONE OF THE FOUR MASSIVE GRANITE URNS ON THE PLAZA

The architectural scheme of the Memorial had its inception in a combination of historical events breathing the spirit of patriotism and valor but disclosing the promise of a world at peace. According to the architect, Mr. Freedlander, "the composition was born in an instant—the shaft took the form of a great Doric column placed on a broad plaza clevated only slightly above the ground, so that the entire Memorial would appear to arise from the sea and be further enhanced by its reflections in the rippling waters." It was the first inspiration of the architect that, in view of the location of the site in so great an expanse of water and the necessarily isolated character which these conditions imply, the Doric order treated without ornament of any kind seemed best adapted to convey the impression of grandeur and simplicity which the Memorial is intended to suggest.

Material

The stone selected for the entire Memorial is pink Milford granite, extremely beautiful in texture and color and of a sufficiently delicate pink cast to temper it and to counteract the natural tendency of pure white stones to take on a bluish cast under the sky. The color effect is therefore that of pure white. Its geological composition is as nearly perfect as can be obtained, and it was selected after exhaustive mechanical tests on account of its hardness and consequent great durability, the



 ${\bf SECTION~OF~ROTUND} \Lambda \\ {\bf Showing~One~of~the~Four~Bronze~Entrance~Doors~and~Historical~Tablets}.$

latter quality being naturally an essential in the choice of material for a monument destined to last through the ages. In order to give it as brilliant a texture as possible it is tooled or channelled with fine vertical lines. This treatment has the same effect on granite as the cutting of facets on precious stones and tends to produce a sparkle, brilliancy and play of light and shade extremely pleasing to the eye.



ASCENDING TO THE ELEVATOR FLOOR

The foundations of the column and plaza rest directly on rock. At the inception of the work diamond-drill borings to ascertain the nature of the soil were made, with the result that rock was found to underlie the entire site at levels of from ten to twenty feet below the surface. This



ELEVATOR ROTUNDA Showing One of the Four Bronze Memorial Tablets.

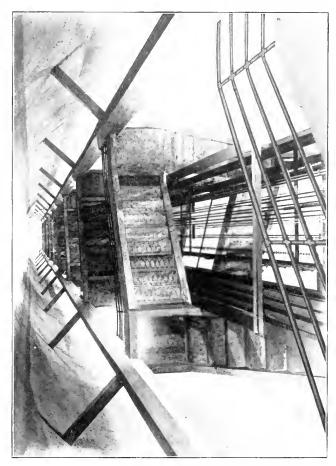
made it possible to drive the forms for the concrete foundations directly to rock, and did away with the necessity of sinking caissons. The strata was found to be hard and homogeneous and of excellent bearing quality.

The Memorial stands on what is virtually an isthmus, connecting the two larger sections of South Bass Island, overlooking the waters and islands of Lake Erie spread out in beautiful panorama in all directions, and the scene of Perry's Victory off West Sister Island. The gigantic white Doric column, gleaming by day and ghostly by night, rises 340 feet from the level of the plaza to the top of the great bronze tripod which surmounts it. Since the plaza is twelve feet above mean high Dimension water, the total height of the column may be stated as 352 feet. The impression of height, however, is greatly emphasized by its isolation. Nature herself is dwarfed beneath its towering proportions. Unlike the · high monuments of metropolitan centers, the eye institutes no comparisons of height in viewing it. The Memorial stands majestic and alone. It is the highest monument in the world, excepting only the Washington monument, and the highest and most massive column ever attempted by the memorial builders of any age.

The column is forty-five feet in diameter at the base and thirty-five feet and six inches at the neck, while the thickness of the walls at these points is nine feet and nine inches, and five feet, respectively. The walls

of Colum

are built of granite ashlar or facing, backed up with concrete to the top of the shaft. The diameter of the clear space in the interior of the column is twenty-six feet, six inches. There are seventy-eight courses of stone in the height of the shaft. Two flights of granite stairs built in the thickness of the walls afford communication between the four entrance vestibules adjacent to the rotunda and the landing above it. At



LOOKING UPWARD THROUGH CLEAR SPACE OF COLUMN Showing Concrete Stairway Around Elevator.

this level the elevator and staircase start, and run to the top of the column. The staircase is built of reinforced concrete throughout its entire height of some two hundred and fifty feet. It runs around and is supported by four concrete columns and is composed of four hundred and sixty-seven steps. The elevator is installed in the staircase wall and is of the high-geared traction type. Its speed is two hundred and fifty feet per minute and it is capable of lifting twenty-five hundred pounds.

It is fitted with every modern safety device, including an apparatus which automatically precludes the car from moving until the doors of the shaft are closed. The trip from the lower to the upper landing is made in one minute. From the upper platform a door leads to the outside parapet, or spectators' gallery, concealed in the cap of the column. A glass dome and ventilators at the top of the column provide light



BRONZE TRIPOD SURMOUNTING THE COLUMN

and air, while in addition the entire interior of the shaft is lined with a light color face brick, terminating at the bottom on a white tile base. The column is lighted electrically throughout and is provided with intercommunicating and general telephone systems. From the parapet, forming a promenade three hundred and fifty feet above the Lake, and ac-

commodating two hundred visitors in the open air at one time, is beheld a scene of unrivalled beauty.

View from the Top To the north lies the mouth of the Detroit River and in the distance the shadowy mainland of Canada; to the west the mouth of the Maumee River and the waters which were the scene of the Battle of Lake Erie, and beyond the site of Toledo; to the east a gleaming billowy expanse toward Cleveland, relieved by the presence of numerous verdant islands; and to the south, Sandusky in plain view, flanked by the peninsulas of Marble Head and Cedar Point. From this eminence, the islands of Putin-Bay, Gibraltar, Middle Bass, North Bass, Kelley's Island and numerous others appear to be laid out at the feet of the beholder like beautiful landscapes in miniature. Sunrise or sunset is indescribably gorgeous. By day the picture grows upon the senses with charming allurement as the fleeting moments pass, and night reveals a fairyland of starlit skies, shadowy forms and shimmering reflections.

The Cap

From another and more scientific point of view the cap of the column, popularly known as the spectators' gallery, is extremely interesting. Its construction is a notable feature of structural detail. The cap has an overhang or projection at the angle of fifteen feet, measured on the diagonal. In order to hold the granite in place on the soffit or underside, forms were built; the stones, after being cut with keys on the upper surface, were laid on the forms, and reinforced concrete poured, until the whole became a homogeneous mass. The forms were then removed and the stones dressed on the underside to an even surface. To all practical purposes and to the eye, the overhanging cap is a solid mass consistent with the column.

The Bronze

Rising above the spectators' gallery in imposing proportions is the great tripod surmounting the column, nobly monumental in itself. It is of solid bronze, twenty-three feet in height, its greatest diameter twenty feet, weight eleven tons, and costing \$14,000. The tripod, cast from the architects' design by the Gorham Company, of New York, was transported to the Memorial in sections and riveted together on the grounds. An electric hoisting derrick swung it in place on the top of the column, to which it was bolted by means of steel angles built into the masonry. Special provision was made in its design, to stiffen it structurally against wind pressure, which, in view of its elevation three hundred and fifty feet above the water level, and the severity of the winter storms on the Great Lakes, presented a condition requiring careful calculation.

The tripod supports a massive bowl for illumination purposes, the top of which is of ground plate glass one half inch thick, which at night affords a soft glow penetrating the heavens and visible to the naked eye for many miles, due to the presence of two hundred incandescent lamps beneath it.



THE CHECKERBOARD OF ISLAND CULTIVATION View From the Spectators' Gallery.

The main approach to the Memorial is from the waters of Put-in-Bay Harbor, whence Commodore Perry went forth to meet the British foe in the Battle of Lake Erie. A flight of granite steps sixty-seven feet wide ascends to the plaza, of equal dimensions on all of its four sides, and at each corner of which is a massive granite urn, beautifully executed. The floor of the plaza is laid in colored and white tile, with artistic spaces for flower beds.

Entrance to the rotunda is gained through four bronze doors marking the diameters of the column and facing the cardinal points of the compass. The rotunda is faced with Indiana limestone, and the floor is somewhat below the terrace level, four short flights of granite steps leading down to it. The floor is of Tennessee marble, with a centerpiece and border in color. Beneath it, toward the main entrance and at a spot appropriately marked, repose the remains of the three Americans and three British officers killed in the Battle of Lake Erie, (see Appendix E) which for a hundred years lay buried on the shores of Putin-Bay Island, where they were interred on the day after the conflict, with solemn ceremonies participated in by the former belligerents of both fleets, and which were disinterred by the Commissioners of the Inter-State Board and re-interred, with impressive services, where they now lie, on September 11, 1913.

The Rotunda The ceiling of the rotunda takes the form of a dome. No artificial lighting is required by day. At night a bronze and alabaster light, suspended from the center of the dome, gives a beautiful radiance to the interior. On the walls are carved in stone a dedicatory tablet, and around the rotunda the names of the American vessels engaged in the historic battle which the Memorial commemorates, and the names of the killed and wounded on board each of them. The names of the Federal Government, the States participating in the construction of the Memorial and their Commissioners are in process of being placed on bronze tablets in the walls of the four doorways. The solemn atmosphere of this noble chamber, so significant in its lessons of patriotism, valor and self-sacrifice, is deeply impressive.

Elevator Floor Ascending to the second floor of the Memorial, flights of granite steps between glistening walls of white tile rise from the entrance opposite to the entrance through which the visitor enters on the harbor side. On this floor are bronze tablets containing the names of all the men engaged with the American fleet in the Battle of Lake Erie, a total of five hundred and eight names, taken from the government records of those who received prize money for participation in the battle. Thus the Commissioners of the Inter-State Board have immortalized in stone and bronze all those who in any degree, by loss of life or otherwise, contributed to one of the greatest naval achievements in history.

Period of Construction

The Memorial and plaza are erected upon a reservation of fourteen acres which at this point is only five hundred feet in width between the waters of Put-in-Bay Harbor and those of Lake Eric. Operations to clear the site were begun in June, 1912. Ground was broken for the construction of the Doric column October 1, 1912, by John Feick, contractor, of Sandusky, and the corner-stone was laid on July 4, 1913, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Ohio, and in the presence of the members of the Inter-State Board, the Lieutenant Governor of Ohio and State officials, judges of the Supreme Court and members of the General Assembly, who were invited to be present as guests of honor. The Centenary exercises commemorating the Battle of Lake Erie were held on September 9, 10 and 11, at which time ceremonies of a semi-dedicatory nature were celebrated at the unfinished Memorial and at a public meeting in the Put-in-Bay Coliseum and a centenary banquet at Hotel Breakers, Cedar Point, under the auspices of the Inter-State Board*. The completed Memorial was opened to the public June 13, 1915, three years, almost to the day, from the beginning of operations for its construction.

The cost of the Memorial cannot be stated with absolute accuracy, if we are to include all the items of incidental and necessary expense,

^{*}See "The Centennial Celebration," page 92.

Memorial

but was in the neighborhood of \$700,000. For actual construction purposes the Federal Commissioners segregated \$240,000; the Ohio Commissioners, \$126,000; Pennsylvania, \$50,000; Michigan, \$25,000; Illinois, \$30,000; Wisconsin, \$25,000; New York, \$30,000; Rhode Island, Cost of \$25,000; Kentucky, \$25,000; and Massachusetts, \$15,000. Total, \$591,-These figures, however, do not include the necessary costs of the purchase of the site, of the architectural competition, superintendence of construction, fees of engineers, electrical conduits, a retaining wall and the organization necessary to carry on the work over a period of vears.

The contract for the construction of the great Doric column, in the sum of \$357,588.00, was awarded by the Building Committee to the firm of J. C. Robinson & Son, of New York and Chicago. The contract for the construction of the plaza and approaches, in the sum of \$122,000.00, was awarded to the Stewart Engineering Corporation, Mr. Spencer W. Stewart, President, of New York City, and subsequently reduced to \$102,000. The construction of both passed the most thorough tests by eminent engineers and architects. Every stone in the Memorial was required to undergo two expert examinations before being accepted and set, one at the quarries in Massachusetts and the other on arrival at Put-in-Bay under the watchful eye of Superintendent of Construction C. E. Sudler, who represented the Building Committee on the ground throughout the period of construction.

In the process of construction only the most expert advisers were associated with the architects in the capacity of engineers. Those for the foundation and structural work were Messrs. Boller, Hodge & Baird, of New York, and for the electric power and wiring Pattison Bros., of New York.

National in character, international in its appeal to the sentiment for universal peace, and owing its origin and completion to a sisterhood of independent States acting in concert with the Federal Government. the Commissioners of the Inter-State Board early proposed that the Memorial should be under Federal ownership and control and the the United reservation on which it stands become a national park. Accordingly, States by authority of the Grand Assembly, the Governor of Ohio executed a deed conveying the Memorial and reservation to the United States, and this instrument is of record in the courts of Ottawa county.

Ceded to

Thus the Commissioners have presented in name as well as in fact, the most beautiful, impressive and interesting Memorial in the world to the American people.

The Inter-State Board

T was foreseen, long before the consummation of the plan, that if success were to crown the efforts of Commissioners representing

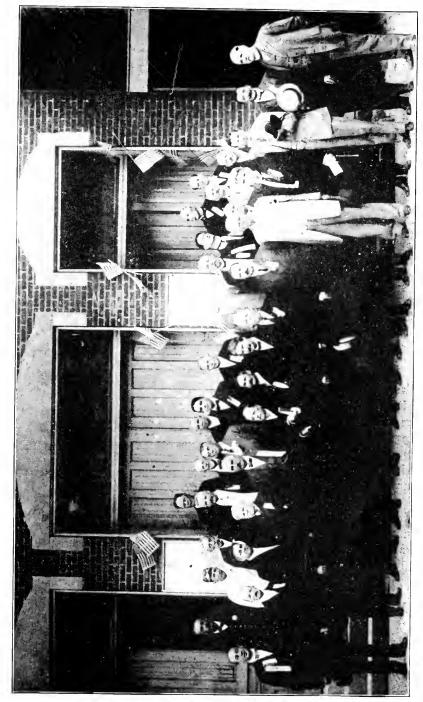
centenary of the Battle of Lake Erie and construct a memorial in commemoration of that event, a working organization, composed of such Commissioners, would be required to fulfill the object of their appointment. It was an unusual and perhaps an unprecedented situation which First confronted those Commissioners who met at Put-in-Bay September 10th, 1910, to effect and perfect an organization. Various independent States had patriotically associated themselves together to perform a National duty. They were hopeful of the moral support and practical aid of the Federal Government, but neither had been manifested at this time. The Commissioners were aiming at a target almost in the dark. The enterprise being devoid of commercialism and the material spirit always peculiar to industrial expositions, rested solely upon the patriotism of

upon the devotion of the Commissioners attached to the cause.

Meeting

Upon the assembling of Commissioners for their first interstate meeting at the time and place named, Ohio was the only state having made an appropriation for the objects in view, in amount the sum of \$28,000, of which \$25,000 had been appropriated for a memorial building and \$8,000 for actual and necessary expenses, more than half of the latter having been expended in obtaining the participation of various States by the appointment of Commissioners at that time named. The Commissioners of all the States represented had high hopes of both State and Federal aid, but a nebulous condition as to resources, ways and means prevailed at the first meeting.

the people's representatives in State Legislatures and in Congress and



COMMISSIONERS AT THE PIRST MEETING OF THE INTER-STATE BOARD, HELD AT PUT-IN-BAY, SEPT. 10, 1910

The Commissioners accredited to the various States at that time, named in the order of their appointment, were as follows:

Ohio, George H. Worthington, Webster P. Huntington, S. M. Johannsen, Horace Holbrook, Webb C. Hayes, William C. Mooney, Eli Winkler; Pennsylvania, A. E. Sisson, Milton W. Shreve, Edwin H. Vare, T. C. Jones and Dr. George W. Neff; Michigan, Charles Moore, Roy S. Barnhart, E. K. Warren, Seward L. Merriam and Albert L. Stephens; Illinois, William Porter Adams, Willis J. Wells, Chesley R. Perry, General Philip C. Hayes and W. H. McIntosh; Wisconsin, Rear-Admiral Arthur MacArthur, U. S. N., Ret., John M. Whitehead, A. W. Sanborn, George A. Scott and O. A. Buslett; New York, Dr. Clinton B. Herrick, George D. Emerson, Ogden P. Letchworth, John T. Mott and Henry Harmon Noble; Rhode Island, John P. Sanborn, Louis N. Arnold, Summer Mowry, William C. Bliss and Colonel Harry Cutler; Kentucky, Henry Watterson, R. W. Nelson, Samuel M. Wilson, Colonel Andrew Cowan and Mackenzie R. Todd.

Those in attendance were Commissioners Worthington, Huntington, Johannsen, Manning, Hayes and Holbrook, of Ohio; Commissioners Sisson and Shreve, of Pennsylvania; Commissioners Barnhart and Moore, of Michigan; Commissioners Hayes, Adams and Perry, of Illinois; Commissioner Whitehead, of Wisconsin; Commissioner Herrick, of New York; Commissioners Sanborn, Arnold, Mowry, Bliss and Cutler, of Rhode Island; and Commissioners Watterson, Wilson and Todd, of Kentucky. Thus all the States joined in the enterprise were represented.

The meeting was called to order at two o'clock p. m. in the Town Hall at Put-in-Bay by acting President Worthington, of the Ohio Commission. A temporary organization was effected by the election of Mr. Worthington as Temporary Chairman and Secretary Huntington, of the Ohio Commission, as Temporary Secretary. Mayor T. B. Alexander, of the village of Put-in-Bay, delivered a stirring address of welcome. The Temporary Secretary read letters of regret at their inability to attend the meeting, and of encouragement of the objects in view, from Honorable William H. Taft, President of the United States; Honorable Edwin S. Stuart, Governor of Pennsylvania; Honorable Fred M. Warner, Governor of Michigan; Honorable Charles S. Deneen, Governor of Illinois; Honorable J. O. Davidson, Governor of Wisconsin; Honorable Charles E. Hughes, Governor of New York; Honorable A. J. Pothier, Governor of Rhode Island; and Honorable Augustus E. Willson, Governor of Kentucky.

While the meeting was in progress Governor Judson Harmon, of Ohio, appeared in the hall under the escort of a committee and was invited to the platform. The Governor delivered an informal address, commending the objects of the Commissioners, at the conclusion of which he took a seat on the floor and participated in the subsequent proceedings.

Original Commissioners

Commissioners Present

A draft of certain "Articles of Association" was presented for consideration, as the basis of discussion for a permanent organization, by the Secretary of the Ohio Commission. These articles have since constituted the working agreement of the Inter-State Board, virtually tantamount to a constitution and by-laws. Since their adoption at the initial meeting they have been amended in only trifling particulars.

The only essential amendment offered and adopted upon their presentation and discussion was presented by Commissioner Wilson, of Kentucky, providing for the creation of the office of First Vice-President- Articles of General, and designating Commissioner Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, Associatio as the incumbent of that office—an honor which the Commissioners enthusiastically bestowed upon Mr. Watterson by unanimous vote.

Section 1 of the Articles of Association provided that "this Association shall be known as the Inter-State Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners, organized for the purpose of promoting the historical, educational, naval and military celebration and the erection of the proposed Perry Memorial at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, in the year 1913, in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie and of the Northwestern campaign of General William Henry Harrison in the War of 1812."

The further sections provided, in brief, that the membership should be composed of such persons as had been or might thereafter be appointed to represent the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, New York, Rhode Island, Kentucky, Minnesota and Indiana, as Commissioners of such States in accordance with legislation thereof Memberfavorable to the objects set forth in the Articles of Association, and such persons as might thereafter be appointed to represent the United States Government in the promotion of such objects. The limitation as to States joining in the enterprise was rescinded by an amendment to the Articles of Association adopted November 19th, 1913, by which the Inter-State Board extended the invitation to participate in the erection of the Memorial to all the States of the Union.

The officers provided for were a President-General, a First Vice-President-General, a Vice-President from each of the States represented, to be nominated by the Commissioners thereof, a Secretary-General, a Treasurer-General and an Auditor-General. The duties of these officers were properly described, and an executive committee was provided for, consisting of the General Officers and one Commissioner representing each participating State, to be elected by each State Commission, and three Commissioners to be appointed by the President of the United States, upon appropriate action by Congress, of whom one should represent the United States Army and one the United States Navy.

The date of the annual meeting of the Inter-State Board was fixed as September 10th, or September 9th, when the 10th day of September State Com-

should fall on Sunday. The provision of the Articles of Association in regard to finances conferred upon the Executive Committee power to adopt such measures as in its judgment might seem fitting for the establishment and disbursement of an Inter-State fund, devoted to building and general celebration purposes, "whenever one or more of the States herein named shall have made appropriations for the general objects in view," but it was expressly stipulated that "no funds shall be diverted from the control of any State Commission to a general fund, except by the approval of a majority of the Commissioners thereof." In other particulars, also, the Articles of Association aimed to preserve the identity and the personal interest of each State Commission, declaring that "the powers herein granted to the Inter-State Board are delegated and in no sense subversive of the powers inherent in each State Commission as organized under the authority of each State participating in the Centennial anniversary."

The wisdom of these provisions, relating both to appropriations and all other matters, was amply vindicated by subsequent experience. No State Commission has felt that the Inter-State Board has been inimical to its interest as a commission representing an independent Commonwealth, and at the same time the Inter-State Board has proved itself an effective and successful working organization in behalf of the Commissions of all the States and of the Federal Government.

The first session of the first meeting of the Inter-State Board having thus considered the original draft of the Articles of Association, and the temporary organization of the meeting having been made permanent, the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee to arrange and certify the Articles of Association as amended and report as early as possible. As such committee Chairman Worthington appointed Commissioners Wilson, of Kentucky; Perry, of Illinois; and Huntington, of Ohio.

On motion of Commissioner Manning, of Ohio, the Chair was also authorized to appoint a nominating committee, consisting of one Commissioner from each participating State, to recommend a list of officers for the Inter-State Board, as provided for by the Articles of Association; and thereupon the Chair appointed as such committee Commissioners Manning, of Ohio; Shreve, of Penusylvania; Barnhart, of Michigan; Adams, of Illinois; Whitehead, of Wisconsin; Herrick, of New York; Mowry, of Rhode Island; and Todd, of Kentucky.

The meeting recessed until nine o'clock p. m., and upon reconvening the committee appointed to arrange and certify the Articles of Association made report, and the Articles were adopted.

The committee appointed to nominate officers reported as follows: For President-General, George H. Worthington, of Ohio; for First Vice-President-General, Henry Watterson, of Kentucky; for Secretary-General, Webster P. Huntington, of Ohio; for Treasurer-General, A. E. Sis-

Officers



First row, from left to right, U. S. Commissioners Keifer and Miles; President General Worthington; U. S. Commissioner Davis; Auditor General Cutler. Second row, Commissioners Whitehead (Wis.). Johannsen (O.): Secretary General Huntington. Third row, Mayor Alexander, Put-in-Bay; Commissioner Sanborn (R. I.); Financial Secretary Todd; Commissioner Mowry (R. I.). GROUP OF COMMISSIONERS AT DETROIT, JUNE 4, 1912

son, of Pennsylvania; for Auditor-General, Harry Cutler, of Rhode Island. These officers were unanimously elected for the prescribed term of one year, and have since been annually re-elected. In September, 1915, the financial secretary of the Inter-State Board, who, prior to that time, had been serving under appointment of the Executive Committee, was made a general officer, and Mackenzie R. Todd, of Kentucky, was elected to succeed himself as such and has been re-elected at each annual meeting since that time.

State Vice-Presidents of the Inter-State Board were elected at the original meeting as follows: Ohio, Horace Holbrook; Pennsylvania, Edwin H. Vare; Michigan, Albert L. Stephens; Illinois, General Philip C. Hayes; Wisconsin, Lieutenant-General Arthur MacArthur; New Presidents York, Ogden P. Letchworth; Rhode Island, Sumner Mowry; Kentucky, Colonel Andrew Cowan. Various modifications in the personnel of the State Vice-Presidents and Executive Committees occurred, as the years followed, in view of changes in the membership of various State Commissions. The names of the State Vice-Presidents and members of the Executive Committee as existing during the period of the Centennial Celebration in 1913 appear in the chapter of this History devoted to the Centennial Celebration.

State Vice

Site of Memorial

Federal Commissioners An important action of the first meeting of the Inter-State Board, the wisdom of which has been confirmed by the judgment of experts and the unanimous approval of the public, was the adoption of a motion declaring the site of the proposed Memorial recommended by the Ohio Commissioners to be acceptable to the Commissioners from all the participating States. This site is the reservation of fourteen acres on which the Memorial now stands. The meeting also commended the plans for a Centennial Celebration as far as then outlined by the Ohio Commissioners.

The Inter-State Board was now in a position to deal with the joint problems relative to successfully carrying on the proposed Centennial Celebration and erecting the proposed Memorial, so far as the limited resources of that period permitted, but sorely needed the inspiration of Commissioners representing the United States Government as a part of its membership, as well as Federal aid in a financial sense. The financial aspect of these problems was assured in large measure, at least, by the passage in Congress of the act appropriating \$250,000 toward the Memorial, on March 3rd, 1911; and on May 5th, following, President Taft appointed as the United States Commissioners, provided for by the act, Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., Ret., Rear-Admiral Charles E. Clark, U. S. N. Ret., and Major-General J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio.

These appointments were instantly recognized by the Commissioners of the several States and by the press throughout the country as placing the stamp of National approval upon the whole enterprise and insuring in the achievement of all its objects the co-operation of men of National reputation peculiarly fitted for the responsibilities which they generously accepted.

The appointment of Lieutenant General Miles (See appendix F) complied with the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Inter-State Board and the Act of Congress relative to a representative of the United States Army as one of the three Federal Commissioners to be appointed; and it was exceedingly gratifying to all concerned that the President selected for this appointment the distinguished soldier whose services to his country were historic and who had been honored with the highest rank in the United States Army. General Miles at once began a faithful cooperation with his fellow Commissioners of the Inter-State Board, which he has consistently pursued for six years, from the time of his appointment to the writing of the present history. The erection of the Memorial has been a matter very near to his heart, as might have been expected, in view of his sense of the artistic proprieties, as well as his patriotism; and no service which he could perform has been withheld from his colleagues, or in other directions from sources of helpfulness to the general cause.

Lieutenant General Miles

The appointment of Rear Admiral Clark (See appendix G) as the United States Navy's representative on the Federal Commission was a further confirmation of the friendly interest which President Taft had always manifested toward the Memorial and Centennial Celebration projects, inasmuch as it conferred upon the Inter-State Board the favor and prestige of the co-operation of one of the foremost naval heroes of the period. Rear Admiral Clark's famous exploit of the Spanish-American war in 1898, in bringing the Battleship Oregon on its unprecedented Clark voyage around the Pacific in the nick of time to play an essential part in the Battle of Santiago, was still fresh in the public mind. His appointment was hailed with enthusiasm by his colleagues, and their personal attachment to him did not cease with his enforced resignation from the Federal Commission, by reason of ill health, in November, 1912. During his term of service on the Inter-State Board he participated in many of its most important deliberations, attending the annual meeting at Putin-Bay, September 8th and 9th, 1911, and the meetings of the Inter-State Board and Executive Committee at Washington, D. C., January 29th, 1912, when the architectural competition to select the design of the Memorial was held under the auspices of the National Fine Arts Commission and the award made to the successful architects. A notable incident of his attendance upon the first session of the Board after his appointment was his meeting with an old naval comrade, after a long period of years, in the person of Rear Admiral F. M. Symonds, U. S. N., Ret., then and since that time President of the Wisconsin Commission. The two naval officers had not met since their joint participation in the Battle of Santiago. The occasion was their presence, with other Commissioners, on board the Ohio naval militia ship Dorothea, en route to Following the resignation of Admiral Clark, the Sub-Committee of the Inter-State Board adopted resolutions, later unanimously approved by the whole body, expressing the sense of loss entertained by all concerned in the erection of the Memorial "in being thus deprived of his further services," and referring to him as "one of the most distinguished friends of the enterprise."

President Taft's appointment of General Keifer (See appendix H) as one of the Federal Commissioners was a fitting recognition of his invaluable services as the author and special champion of the Memorial appropriation bill in Congress, but at the same time it served to honor a Major soldier and statesman whose fame in turn honored the Inter-State Board, Keifer and whose zeal and abilities when devoted to its objects, were calculated to result in the progress which those objects afterward achieved and for which he was in very large measure responsible. Of his faithful oversight of the interests of the Inter-State Board in National legislation, the facts are related in the present work, in the chapter devoted to the Memorial bill in Congress. Throughout the period of the Memorial's con-

Rear Admiral struction, however, and in all matters pertaining to the Centennial Celebration and concerning legislation in many States favorable to those objects, General Keifer exhibited a devotion to the interests of the Inter-State Board that became an inspiration to his colleagues. He was the able legal adviser of the Board and in his service on various important committees and otherwise steadfastly represented the Federal Commissioners, by their expressed wish. No helpful act was too small or too great for him to undertake—all at a great and prolonged sacrifice of his valuable time and personal convenience.

The vacancy on the Federal Commission occasioned by the resignation of Rear Admiral Clark was promptly and worthily filled by President Taft, by the appointment of Rear Admiral Charles II. Davis, U. S. N., Ret., as his successor (See Appendix I). Rear Admiral Davis began his association with the Inter-State Board at a time most opportune for the useful service which he subsequently rendered. The design of the Memorial had been adopted, but building operations had just begun. Plans for the Centennial Celebration and the restoration of Commodore Perry's flagship, the Niagara, in the latter of which the new Federal appointee played an essential and enthusiastic part, were in embryo. The resources of the Inter-State Board were vet to be devoted to the objects for which it had been created, and its greater executive responsibilities still belonged to the future. Rear Admiral Davis at once entered, with characteristically patriotic interest, upon the work before him, giving freely of his time and energy to the important details of the Memorial's construction and the fitting celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie, but in particular establishing a lasting obligation to his invaluable services as an expert, rendered in the restoration of the Niagara, on the part of his fellow Commissioners, the generation of that period and posterity.

Indeed, the co-operation with the Inter-State Board of the three United States Commissioners who as such witnessed the success of the Centennial Celebration and the completion of the Memorial, suggests a Providential element in their appointment—Lieutenant General Miles, for his progressive spirit and strict construction of official responsibilities; General Keifer, for his experience in legislation, his legal acumen and persistent devotion to necessary tasks; Rear Admiral Davis, for his faithful conception of public duty, his moderation in counsel and his essential qualifications as a student of naval science and history, employed with such success in the restoration of the Niagara; and all three for their distinction as citizens of the Republic, which their services in conjunction with the Commissioners of the several States reflected upon the Inter-State Board.

Throughout its career of nearly seven years, up to the present time, the Inter-State Board has wisely delegated many of its powers to com-

Committees

mittees, in addition to the Executive Committee. The most important of these have consisted of the General Officers and Federal Commissioners. working together practically as a board of directors, and the Building Important Committee, composed of President-General Worthington, First Vice-President-General Watterson, and United States Commissioner Miles. with the Secretary General as Secretary.

Legislative committees were appointed at various times, under the efficient chairmanship of Treasurer-General Sisson in the earlier period of the Inter-State Board's affairs, and of Auditor-General Cutler at a later period. The Committee on Centennial Celebration consisted of Commissioner Shreve, of Pennsylvania, as Chairman; and Commissioners Mooney, Parker, Herrick, Wescott, Perry, of Illinois, Wilson and Davis, of Rhode Island. The Committee on the Put-in-Bay Celebration, extending from the 4th of July to September 10th, 1913, at Put-in-Bay Island, consisted of Commissioner John P. Sanborn, Chairman; and Commissioners Whitehead and Parker. The Committee on Souvenirs consisted of Commissioners Sisson and Cutler. The Committee on Inscriptions Within the Memorial was composed of United States Commissioner Keifer, First Vice-President-General Watterson, and Commissioners Sanborn and Whitehead.

By an amendment to the Articles of Association, adopted at the annual meeting held September 9th, 1911, it was provided that the President-General should be a member ex-officio, and the Secretary-General, Secretary ex-officio, of all committees.

The construction of the Memorial and the success which attended the Centennial Celebration in all particulars must be largely attributed to the zeal and personal sacrifice of the Commissioners who constituted Mutual these committees. They gave unsparingly of their time and mental and Co-operamaterial resources, without compensation, for the achievement of the objects in view, which had been utterly incapable of consummation without their painstaking and patriotic co-operation and oversight of all the important affairs entrusted to the Inter-State Board by the Federal and State Governments.

For three years, up to the Centennial summer of 1913, the Inter-State Board was accustomed to meet in various cities, the object being to cultivate wide-spread interest in the Centennial and Memorial.

The official records and documents of the Board (See appendix I) have been preserved and at all times open to the public and will eventually be deposited within the Memorial.

The Inter-State Board is a voluntary association which will necessarily endure, at least until the Federal Government takes over the Memorial property, as provided for by act of the Ohio General Assembly ceding the Memorial and reservation of fourteen acres to the United States, but at this time awaiting action of Congress for its acceptance.

Meanwhile it is worthy of note that the cordial and even fraternal relations existing between the members of the Board for a period of seven years would be happily attested by all of them, if their mutual confidence and respect could be voiced in these pages. The success which has attended their labors has been due in large measure to the fact that they worked together as friends.



Ohio

CRING the period of nine years from the appointment of the original Commission by General Andrew L. Harris, June 22, 1908, to the publication of the present History, fourteen citizens of the State of Ohio served as Commissioners of the Perry's Victory Centennial and for the construction of the Perry's Victory Memorial, under authority of two joint resolutions passed by the Ohio General Assembly.

The original Commission consisted of George H. Worthington, of Cleveland; Webster P. Huntington, of Columbus; S. M. Johannsen, of Put-in-Bay; Brand Whitlock, of Toledo, and William H. Reinhart, of Sandusky.

Original Commissioners

In its report to the Governor of Ohio, on January 12, 1909, this Commission recommended that the General Assembly authorize the Governor to appoint four additional Commissioners, making a permanent Commission of nine members, and in accordance with legislation to that end Governor Judson Harmon, in 1909, appointed as such additional Commissioners Horace Holbrook, of Warren; Colonel Webb C. Hayes, of Fremont; William C. Mooney, of Woodsfield, and Eli Winkler, of Cincinnati.

Commissioner Whitlock, finding his duties as Mayor of Toledo inconsistent with the service required of him as a member of the Commission, resigned from the Board March 31, 1909, but not without manifesting, meanwhile, his carnest interest in its objects, which were explained to him in various personal interviews with perhaps more enthusiasm, and pointing to higher ambitions, than the conditions of the enterprise then warranted.

"It is with regret," he wrote to the Secretary, "that I relinquish the pleasure I would have found in being associated with you in this splendid and patriotic project, and you know that my good wishes go with you in your good work."

No successor to Commissioner Whitlock was appointed until eight months after his resignation. In November, 1909, Governor Judson Harmon named John J. Manning, of Toledo, to fill the vacancy.

Commissioners Reinhart and Huntington resigned in July, 1910, the latter in order to continue in the position of Secretary of the Ohio Commission, and later to accept that of Secretary-General of the Inter-State Board. General A. J. Warner, of Marietta, was appointed by Governor Harmon to succeed Commissioner Reinhart, and Horace L. Chapman, of Columbus, to succeed Commissioner Huntington. Thereupon, General Warner was elected President of the Commission. During the interim between the resignation

Reorganiza tion of President Reinhart and the election of President Warner, Vice President Worthington performed the duties of Acting President of the Commission.

General Warner died August 13, 1910, and in December, 1911, Governor Harmon appointed John H. Clarke, of Cleveland (see Appendix K), as his successor, and thereupon Mr. Clarke was elected President of the Commission, in which capacity he continues to the present time. During the interim, Vice President Worthington had served as Acting President.

Commissioner Hayes resigned in September, 1911, and was succeeded by Commissioner Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati. Commissioner Manning died July 11, 1912, and was succeeded by Commissioner George W. Dun, of Toledo, by appointment of Governor James M. Cox, in May, 1913. Mr. Dun died December 19, 1914.

Tribute of Sorrow

Expressing their sentiments in view of the bereavements which the Grim Reaper had thus wrought among them, the Commissioners said, in a report to the Governor of Ohio under date of February 20, 1916: "We deplore, with affectionate remembrance and regret, the death of those of our colleagues who relinquished, with their lives, the hope of witnessing the completion of the great Memorial which now overlooks the historic scene of the Battle of Lake Erie and the picturesque islands of our inland seas, a mutely magnificent tribute to the patriotism of the American people; but we rejoice that their devotion to this cause has been so nobly vindicated."

The law relating to the service of Commissioners provided that they should receive no compensation except their necessary and actual expenses. As a matter of fact only five of the fourteen Commissioners charged the State for such expenses, and these were gentlemen in such circumstances of life as would not admit of their doing otherwise in justice to themselves or the interests of the State. The remaining nine Commissioners at all times served at their own expense, and in certain cases at great personal sacrifice.

The personnel of the original Commission of five members was undoubtedly suggested to Governor Harris by the citizens of Put-in-Bay, with a view to practical results and the eternal fitness of things from their point of view, and the diplomacy required for the execution of their wishes in the matter was intrusted to Mr. Diegle.

At that time the object in view was limited to a centennial celebration of the Battle of Lake Erie, local in scope though National in significance; and a Commission of five members, four of whom were citizens of Lake Erie communities, was supposed to be sufficiently representative of the whole State. That the Commissioners thus appointed soon recognized the fact that this was not the case, was indicated by the early increase of their number to nine persons, at their own request. Nevertheless, in respect to some of the original appointments, the "Story of the Memorial" reveals the unquestionable truth that they were essential, in the sense ordinarily regarded as Providential, to the greater destinies of an enterprise whose subsequent development was at that time unforeseen by all.



PIONEERS OF THE MEMORIAL ENTERPRISE AT PUT-IN-BAY, JULY 27, 1910.

Lower row, from left to right: Commissioner S. M. Johannsen, Treasurer Ohio Commission;
Commodore George H. Worthington, Vice-President; General A. J. Warner, President; Commissioner Horace Holbrook. Upper row, left to right: Rodney J. Diegle; Commissioner Webster P. Huntington, Secretary; John Eisenmann, Architect.

The appointment of Commodore George H. Worthington (see Appendix L) was due in a measure to his prominence in the industrial and commercial world as a citizen of Cleveland, the greatest Lake port of Ohio, but perhaps still more to his devotion to the interests of Put-in-Bay, by many of whose citizens he was regarded as a personal friend. His career as a yachtsman and his inborn love of the inland seas were considerations which appealed forcibly to a people whose first pride was their Island home and its picturesque environment. His experience as Commodore of the Cleveland Yacht Club and of the Inter-Lake Yachting Association inevitably suggested him as an ideal director of any celebration having in view the maritime interests of the Lake region; and his broadness of view and liberality touching any enterprise near his heart assured for the objects contemplated by his appointment the co-operation of an enthusiast.

Mayor Whitlock was not only the municipal head, but the foremost citizen, of Toledo; Mr. Reinhart had been prominent in the business life of Sandusky, and the appointment of Mr. Johannsen, among all the citizens of the Lake Erie Islands, was the logical one to be made, for the very proper and useful purpose of local representation on the Board.

The entrance of Commissioners Worthington and Johannsen into the life

of the Memorial enterprise and the plans for the Centennial Celebration, marked the beginning of two remarkable personal relationships to both objects, which events proved potent for, if not indispensable to, their success.

It was with the utmost reluctance, and as the result of no little persuasion, that Commissioner Worthington, who up to that time had served willingly as Vice President and President Pro Tempore of the Ohio Commission, accepted the office of President-General of the Inter-State Board, unanimously conferred upon him by that body at its first meeting, September 10, 1910. Upon him had fallen, as Vice President of the Commission, the burden of its executive responsibilities, during the month which had elapsed since the death of President Warner, who died but a little more than a month after his appointment as a Commissioner. Mr. Worthington also continued as President Pro Tempore during the ensuing year and three months which Governor Harmon permitted to elapse before appointing John H. Clarke to the vacancy.

Commissioner Worthington

But upon the formation of the Inter-State Board the conviction was universal among the Commissioners in attendance that an Ohio Commissioner should be the head of the organization representing the National Government and all the participating States; and Mr. Worthington yielded to the general demand that he accept the office of President General. It was fortunate, indeed, that the situation presented at that time so resolved itself. President General Worthington at once entered upon the business of the Inter-State Board with the same zeal, industry and ability which he had been accustomed to devote to his personal affairs. He was not only exact in all the multitudinous details of his great responsibility, but most generous in giving liberally of his means in behalf of what he conceived to be the good of the cause. His business judgment was brought to bear upon all the problems of the Inter-State Board, which were not only great in number but often gravely perplexing-problems of finance, of management and even of diplomacy which would have tried the patience and the resources of any man. This invaluable service was rendered continuously and at great personal sacrifice during six years prior to the completion of the Memorial and thereafter in respect to the details of its management and control.

Commissioner Johannsen Mr. Johannsen sustained toward the Memorial an interest more keenly personal than that of any other Commissioner. A resident of Put-in-Bay from young manhood, the general attachment of its inhabitants to their Island home was strongly emphasized in his loyal nature. He followed, and often led, the progress of events toward the erection of a fitting Memorial, as the realization of a dream which at one period had seemed too hopeless to entertain with patience. But his spirit never faltered at the thought that it was a dream only. He led in the organization of the citizens of Put-in-Bay which at the beginning of the joint Centennial and Memorial projects was essential to the success of both. This organization financed the early operations of the

Ohio Commissioners and helped materially to provide the site of the Memorial. From January, 1908, to October, 1912, the Board of Trade of Put-in-Bay, of which Mr. Johannsen was President, devoted from subscriptions of its members \$11,000 to the objects of the Ohio Commission and Inter-State Board, of which \$6,400 was for the site of the Memorial—a liberal appropriation, indeed, when compared with the resources of the donors. Commissioner Johannsen was the first and only Treasurer of the Ohio Commission and as such disbursed \$182,548.88, its total funds, upon warrants of the President and Secretary, twice receiving the official commendation of the Auditor of State of Ohio, upon the conclusion of Department investigations of his accounts, for his faithful discharge of the responsibility entrusted to him, performed at all times without compensation. Meanwhile his counsel was invaluable to the General Officers of the Inter-State Board and its various committees. Regarded, in the early stages of the project, as visionary by the skeptical Islanders, who included practically all the inhabitants of Put-in-Bay except the comparatively few who stood by him in his devotion to the cause, Commissioner Johannsen observed the growth of the Memorial idea and the tedious erection of the Memorial itself as a child of his imagination, rising above the historic island scenes be loved. As a fitting climax of his devotion he was appointed Custodian of the Memorial by the committee of the Inter-State Board having charge of its operation.

It is perhaps worthy of note that, among the seventy-odd Commissioners representing the Federal Government and the States participating in the erection of the Memorial, only three were privileged to recall, upon its completion, that they had served as such from the inception of the enterprise to its successful conclusion. They were Commissioners Worthington, Johannsen and Huntington, of Ohio.

Governor Harmon's appointment of John H. Clarke, of Cleveland, as a Commissioner in 1911, was virtually an appointment to the presidency of the Commission, for the death of General Warner had created a vacancy in that office which the Governor had too long permitted to exist, and it was felt by all concerned that the time was critical for State recognition of the existing vacancy by the election, as President of the Commission, of a citizen of Ohio whose qualifications and reputation would fittingly attest the Commonwealth's interest in the proposed Centennial Celebration and the construction of a Memorial truly National in character. This, the appointment of Judge Clarke happily accomplished. Upon being unanimously elected President of the Ohio Commission, he entered actively upon its work as such and as an important factor in the responsibilities of the Inter-State Board. He participated in the plans and very prominently in the several public exercises of the Celebration, attended the memorable meeting at Washington of the Inter-State Board and National Commission of Fine Arts for the selection of the design of the Memorial, carefully supervised the disbursements of the Ohio Commission, manifested a deep interest in the cruise of the Niagara, with

Commissioner Clarke

which he was closely associated by reason of the financing of her escort by the Ohio Naval Militia, which the Ohio Commission undertook and carried out from July 4th to September 11th, 1913, and at all times gave freely of his counsel and activities to every task confronting him and his colleagues in connection with all the details of his office and his relationship to the general organization. It was during this period of his long service in public life that Judge Clarke was appointed, by President Wilson, Judge of the Federal Court for the Northern District of Ohio, and subsequently Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Replying to a telegram of felicitation on the latter distinction from First Vice-President General Watterson, Justice Clarke said, under date of July 19th, 1916: "I think we all should pride ourselves upon the fact that we erected a Perry's Victory Memorial so beautiful and appropriate that the country will become prouder and prouder of it as the years pass by;" and to the Secretary-General of the Inter-State Board, in response to resolutions of congratulations adopted by that body, he wrote: "I shall always remember my connection with the Perry's Victory Memorial enterprise as one of the pleasantest experiences of my life."

Individually all the Ohio Commissioners were devoted to the enterprise, and collectively they promoted it in a spirit of the greatest harmony. Circumstances decreed that some should play a more important part in it than others, but every step of progress was achieved by the co-operation or with the approval of all.

Appropriations For the Centennial Celebration and the construction of the Memorial, the State of Ohio made appropriations as follows: March 12, 1909, for expenses of the Commission, \$3,000; April 26, 1910, for Memorial building, \$25,000; April 26, 1910, for actual expenses, \$5,000; May 2, 1911, for site of the Memorial, \$5,000; May 31, 1911, for Memorial and Centennial, \$45,000; April 28, 1913, for the Memorial and Centennial and for incidental educational purposes in the public schools and other educational institutions of Ohio, and for the proper participation of the Naval Militia in the Centennial Celebration, and to aid in entertaining the President of the United States and other distinguished guests, \$115,000. Of this total of \$198,000 the sum of \$15,451.12 lapsed to the State Treasury from the appropriation for general purposes in 1911, so that the total sum appropriated by the State of Ohio, for all purposes in connection with the Centennial Celebration and Memorial, was \$182,548.88.

From the foregoing appropriations the Ohio Commissioners devoted a much larger sum, exclusively to the construction of the Memorial, than was required or suggested by any legislation on the subject. The only suggestion of a definite amount required to be so segregated for the Memorial out of the Ohio appropriations was contained in the preamble of an appropriation bill, indicating that the sum expected by the General Assembly to be thus expended should be not less than \$75,000. As a matter of fact, the Ohio Commissioners devoted \$126,000 to the Memorial contracts and the

incidental costs of construction, site, etc., and a very considerable additional sum to expenses necessarily incident thereto. For a period of years all the cost of engaging the co-operation of the National and State Governments devolved upon the Ohio Commissioners, the initiatory steps in behalf of other appropriations having been necessarily undertaken by them; and this condition continued until the Pennsylvania Commissioners, having received their first State appropriation, generously shared equally with Ohio this financial responsibility, pending action by other States.

The course of legislation in Ohio was not a path of roses. The joint resolution authorizing the appointment of Commissioners, adopted by the ??th Legislation General Assembly in 1908, contained no hint of an appropriation to carry out its aim, and while the action of both houses in reference to it had been unanimous, the situation assumed a very different aspect when money was required to further the plans of the Commissioners. The first appropriation asked for was \$10,000, in identical bills introduced in the House by Representative Charles W. Kempel, of Summit County, and in the Senate by Senator F. M. Clevenger, of Clinton County. The Senate committee, reporting the bill favorably, reduced the appropriation to \$5,000, and the House Committee to \$3,000, and the latter sum was finally agreed upon. This was under the first administration of Governor Judson Harmon. In April, 1910, following the organization of the Inter-State Board, the enterprise had progressed so far in public favor that the General Assembly appropriated \$25,-600 for a memorial building and \$5,000 for expenses. In 1911, \$45,000 was appropriated for the Memorial and Centennial Celebration and \$5,000 for

Under the first administration of Governor James M. Cox, who as a member of Congress had been helpful in obtaining the Federal appropriation, the Memorial and Centennial enterprises received the impetus of very general public favor, and the representatives of the people, with the full approval of the Governor, responded by an appropriation of \$115,000, to be devoted to both objects, of which the sum of \$15,451.12 represented an amount which had reverted to the treasury from the appropriation of 1911. Ohio's legislation therefore extended over a period of four years and included seven distinct and separate acts.

the site of the Memorial.

It could not have been obtained without the co-operation of many persons in official life, outside of the Commissioners, to whom the Commissioners and the people must always feel grateful for assistance rendered at a most critical period. Among these a sense of obligation requires the mention, in connection with the earliest period of activity, of Anditor of State E. M. Fullington, Secretary to the Governor George S. Long, Attorney General U. G. Denman, Chairman Harry L. Goodbread, of the House Finance Com-Friends mittee, Lieutenant Governor Francis B. Treadway and Representative Cyrus B. Winters, of Erie County; and at a later period, under Governor Cox, Representative John Cowan, Chairman of the House Finance Committee,

James M.

Auditor of State A. V. Donahey, Lieutenant Governor Hugh M. Nichols and Attorney General Timothy S. Hogan. Judge George B. Okey, the eminent constitutional lawyer of Columbus, generously donated his services as the legal adviser of the Ohio Commission at all times and was most helpful in the technique of legislation.

Only the limitations of space forbid the acknowledgment of the co-operation of other patriotic Ohioans, in public and private life, who from the most unselfish motives rendered invaluable service to the cause.



Pennsylvania

HE history of the Pennsylvania Commission is so intimately related to the history of the Inter-State Board, and vice versa, that it would be impossible to chronicle the one without incorporating the other in the narrative. Pennsylvania was veritably a "Keystone State" in all matters relating to the erection of the Memorial and the Centennial Celebration of 1913. And to her indispensable aid of these projects she had the high privilege of adding the restoration of Commodore Perry's flagship in the Battle of Lake Erie, the Niagara, and the preservation of that historic relic, following her participation in the various local celebrations of the centennial summer, as one of the priceless heirlooms of the Commonwealth.

It is no more than just to declare that, had Pennsylvania failed to enter the joint Memorial and Centennial enterprises at the precise time she patriotically and generously embarked in them, both would have languished at least for a long time and in all probability never would have materialized in fact. And it is equally just to record that, if it had not been for the invaluable services of the Pennsylvania Commissioners immediately following their appointment and consistently thereafter, the generosity of the State would have been unavailing to accomplish the great objects which have since been achieved. To those familiar with the truth of the situation, these observations must always have special significance as applied to A. E. Sisson, Treasurer-General of the Inter-State Board and President of the Pennsylvania Commission. (See Appendix M.)

The participation of Pennsylvania began with the visit of President Reinhart, of the Ohio Commission, and the author of the present history, to Harrisburg in April, 1909, by authority of a resolution adopted by the Ohio Commissioners, March 31, 1909. Pennsylvania was thus the first State approached by the State of Ohio in the program adopted by the Ohio Commissioners for obtaining the participation of the States bordering on the Great Lakes in the erection of the Memorial and the Centennial Celebration. The participation of Rhode Island and Kentucky was at that time no more than hinted at.

We arrived in Harrisburg on April 8th and were very courteously received by Governor Edwin S. Stuart, who manifested a most kindly interest in our mission when explained to him. Unfortunately, we had planned no previous introduction.

It was to our utter dismay, therefore, when Governor Stuart told us very

A Veritable Keystone



PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSIONEES ON BOARD THE MAGARA, DISPLAYING COMMODORE PERRY'S ORIGINAL BATTLE FLAG, LOANED FOR From left to right: Commissioner T. C. Jones, Secretary; Commissioner Milton W. Shreve; Commissioner George W. Neff, M. D., Treasurer; THE ERIE CELEBRATION BY THE UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT

Commissioner A. E. Sisson, President.

frankly that in his opinion the prospect for legislation to promote our objects was utterly hopeless. He explained that a definite day for adjournment of the Legislature had been fixed within the next few days; that the calendars of both Houses were so congested that adjournment would leave behind much unfinished business, to say nothing of additional legislation; that the Legislature was working all day and holding all night sessions and had been doing so for some time, and that in both Houses resolutions had been adopted discountenancing the introduction of new legislation.

Outlook

Here was a dilemma. It seemed folly to go on to the other States contemplated in our program for that season—Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin if Pennsylvania, the first State approached, should turn a deaf ear to our solicitations. For the moment the whole object of our mission seemed doomed.

It occurred to me that perhaps there might be, in the Senate or House, or both, some member from Erie, Pa., who might be induced to make a special effort in this crisis, in view of Erie's important historical connection with the War of 1812. Lasked Governor Stuart if this might not be the case.

"Yes," he replied, "there is Senator Sisson, of Erie, the President pro tem of the Senate. I will send my Secretary with you, to introduce you to him."

Drowning men grasp at straws, but here appeared the vision of a life Erie to preserver. We went over to the Senate chamber, escorted by the Governor's the Rescue Secretary. Senator Sisson was presiding when we entered, and some time was required for him to leave the chair in order to meet us. It was now afternoon, and but three more days of the legislative session remained.

When we explained, very briefly and inadequately, the object of our visit to Senator Sisson, he advised us to return in the evening, as a night session was to be held, and promised meanwhile to think the matter over. When we returned in the evening, the press of business required him to suggest that we retire and come again at midnight. When we came again at midnight, the Senator sent us word from the chair to remain until he could see us, and it was four o'clock in the morning when we had that privilege.

Senator Sisson took us into the private office of the presiding officer of the Senate and to our delight began a keen inquiry into all the details of the enterprise, indicating that since afternoon he had developed a personal in- First Action terest in the project. He asked if we had prepared a resolution to be intro- of Particiduced. Here we were lame again; that important detail had been overlooked. States Mr. Reinhart insisted that, notwithstanding we were thus unprepared, I could turn out resolutions like lumber from a sawmill. The Senator laughingly agreed to the suggestion, and very shortly I handed him the following draft:

Whereas, The centennial anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie, which witnessed the momentous triumph of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and his gallant men in the crowning struggle of the War of 1812, will occur in the year 1913; and

Whereas, The State of Ohio, by action of her Executive and Legislative authorities has formulated preliminary plans to celebrate this anniversary in a fitting manner by means of an historical and educational exposition at Put-In-Bay Island during the summer of 1913, and has created a Board of Commissioners to carry said plans forward and to invite therein the cooperation of the States bordering on the Great Lakes; and

Whereas, The State of Pennsylvania is historically and patriotically deeply interested in the event which it is now proposed to commemorate; therefore be it

RESOLVED, If the House of Representatives concur, that the Governor be and hereby is authorized to appoint a commission of five members, composed of citizens of Pennsylvania, to consult and co-operate in this laudable enterprise with the Commissioners from Ohio and such other states as may participate in the proposed celebration. The Commissioners thus appointed will serve without compensation and make report to the Governor of Pennsylvania relative to the progress of the objects in view, prior to the session of the General Assembly in the year 1911.

Fast Progress Senator Sisson read the resolution over carefully, noting the necessary technical changes, and promised to do what he could to secure its passage by the Senate on the following day, under conditions which would require unanimous consent even for its consideration. With some exchanges of felicitations, he asked us to meet him in the Senate chamber at nine o'clock in the morning.

At that hour next day we found him in advance of us. The Senate had not yet reconvened, and we were pleased to observe that he was proselyting among the members. Presently, as presiding officer he called another Senator to the chair, took the floor himself, explained the mission of the visiting Ohio Commissioners, asked unanimous consent for a suspension of the rule governing new legislation, and in response to his persuasion the resolution passed unanimously.

We hurried toward the entrance to the Senate chamber, as we saw Senator Sisson plunging in that direction when the result was known.

"Now come over to the House," he said. It was not yet noon.

Halfway over we encountered a group of gentlemen who proved to be Representatives, and among whom was Milton W. Shreve, of Erie, Republican floor leader of the House. Senator Sisson paused and introduced us. He hurriedly explained to Mr. Shreve the object of our visit and what had just happened in the Senate and asked his colleague from Erie to take charge of the resolution in the House.

"But, Senator," protested Mr. Shreve, "I can't do that. The House has adopted a resolution prohibiting the introduction of new business."

Senator Sisson added persuasion to argument.

"But I can't do it," persisted Mr. Shreve, "because I introduced the resolution myself. It would seem unjustifiable for me to be the first to violate a program which I myself submitted to the House."

In those days the loyalty of the Republicans of Pennsylvania to their State

organization was proverbial and not infrequently the subject of reproachful jests by their political opponents. It was said that the Republicans in the Legislature "took orders" from those in control.

"Shreve," said Senator Sisson, with a twinkle in his eye, "take your orders."

Mr. Shreve saluted and turned toward the House, the three of us following. He obtained recognition within a few moments after entering the chamber, moved the re-consideration and obtained the suspension of his own resolution, offered the joint resolution which had just passed the Senate, after some explanatory remarks, and within fifteen minutes after our appearance on the scene it passed the House unanimously.

Within seven weeks substantially the same resolution had passed the legislatures of Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. Pennsylvania had set the pace, and a union of States for the erection of the Memorial was assured.

Under the authority conferred upon him by the joint resolution Governor Stuart appointed as the Pennsylvania Commissioners of the Perry's Victory Centennial, Senator A. E. Sisson, of Erie; Senator Edwin H. Vare, of Philadelphia; Representative Milton W. Shreve, of Erie; Judge T. C. Jones, of McKeesport; and Dr. George W. Neff, of Masontown. The Commission thus constituted shortly afterward organized by the election of Mr. Sisson, President; Mr. Vare, Vice President; Judge Jones, Secretary, and Dr. Neff, Treasurer.

This organization remained intact during all the period from its creation to the present time, a period of eight years, witnessing and taking a leading part in plans for the Centennial Celebration, the development of the Memorial idea and the construction of the Memorial, the great celebration at Erie in July, 1913, and through legislation financed, and by means of careful oversight assured the success of the restoration of the Niagara.

Two years following the adoption of the resolution providing for the appointment of Commissioners, the Legislature of Pennsylvania appropriated \$100,000 for the objects which by that time had been practically formulated by the Inter-State Board. The Pennsylvania Appropriation Act not only took cognizance of the erection of the Memorial but jealously guarded the historical interests of the state in reference to the Centennial Celebration and priation the raising of the Niagara. Its terms were so cautious that the Pennsylvania Commissioners could have proceeded with the special objects of their own State in making the appropriation, even if the Inter-State Board had failed in its own peculiar objects; for the act concluded with the proviso, "that no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be available for said celebration until the Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania are satisfied that a sufficient sum has been appropriated by the United States and the States participating for the completion of said Memorial, excepting, however, that said Commission may expend from said appropriation such an amount as it may deem appropriate and advisable, under all the circum-

stances, to be used to properly recognize the fact, in connection with said proceedings, that the fleet commanded by Commodore Perry at the Battle of Lake Erie was constructed in Pennsylvania and sailed from the port of Erie to meet Barclay and the British fleet, returning after the battle to Presque Isle Bay at that place, with all of the enemy living as prisoners of war and all of his ships as spoils of war—at which place the wounded of both sides were nursed—and where at the bottom of the Bay now lie the remains of the Niagara, to which Commodore Perry during the battle transferred his flag from the disabled Lawrence."

This legislation, inspired by the Pennsylvania Commissioners, was a bugle call to the construction of the fitting memorial proposed by the Ohio Commissioners and required by the Act of Congress, and at the same time it conserved the then idealistic scheme for the restoration of the Niagara.

In 1913 the Pennsylvania Legislature appropriated \$50,000 additional, for the erection of a memorial at Erie, to commemorate the building of the fleet in that harbor, the Niagara having been meanwhile raised and fully equipped as of yore, floating at her original anchorage of a century previous.

The funds from the appropriation of \$100,000 by Pennsylvania no sooner became available than they were generously placed at the disposal of the only inter-state organization then existing, so far as financial responsibility was concerned, the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania. The latter shared equally the expenses of the former, until a joint fund was formed composed of the appropriations by the Federal Government and all of the participating States. In the absence of such a working agreement it would have been perhaps impossible to carry out the objects then held in view and since consummated.

For eight years the Pennsylvania Commissioners have discharged with singular faithfulness the responsibilities of their appointment, attending almost all meetings of the Inter-State Board in a body and directing their energies to legislation in Congress and other States. They performed a most critical service when at the first meeting of any inter-state body concerned in the erection of a memorial, held at Toledo December 3, 1909, and attended by Commissioners from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Illinois, among whom Commissioners Sisson and Shreve represented the State of Pennsylvania, they inspired those present with the purpose of going forward to erect a great Memorial, exceeding any conception of it theretofore entertained. They gave the Niagara to the Nation and will give to Pennsylvania, as a fitting token of the honor which that State bestowed upon them, the noble monument at Erie which will commemorate the building of Commodore Perry's fleet in that harbor.

Upon the organization of the Inter-State Board in 1910, Commissioner Sisson was elected Treasurer-General and since that time has been annually re-elected. Always an enthusiast and a vital force in everything pertaining to the Memorial and Centennial Celebration, his devotion to the cause stopped

A Memorial at Erie

First Meeting of States

mental in obtaining the National appropriation of \$250,000 for the construction of the Memorial. As chairman and a member of various important committees of the Inter-State Board he was untiring in acts of helpfulness and invaluable in counsel. He gave liberally of his time and energy to legislation in many States. Faithfully he safeguarded the interests of the Pennsylvania Commission as President of that body, and his zeal never faltered in respect to the activities of his colleagues of Pennsylvania or those of the Inter-State Board. As Treasurer-General of the latter he disbursed funds. upon vouchers of the President-General and Secretary-General, covering all the large and manifold expenses of the construction of the Memorial, the Centennial Celebration and the operation and management of the Memorial after its completion. No service could have been more vital than his for the consummation of the objects which the State of Pennsylvania held in view

at no service which he could possibly render. He was essentially instru-

Commissioner Edwin H. Vare, a Senator of Pennsylvania during the pendency of the joint resolution authorizing the appointment of Commissioners by that State, had been patriotically instrumental in the enactment of that legislation. His interest in the Memorial and Centennial Celebration and the Pennsylrestoration of the Niagara was awakened by his first knowledge of the plans relating to all three and never ceased thereafter. Subsequently he contributed his personal influence to the legislation pending in Congress. He was very active in all the affairs of the Pennsylvania Commission, notwithstanding large interests which made heavy inroads on his time and energies. He was elected Vice President of the Pennsylvania Commission upon the organization of that body, and when the general organization of the participating States and the Federal Government was effected in 1910 his Pennsylvania colleagues honored him by his election as State Vice President of the Inter-State Board for the State of Pennsylvania.

by his appointment, or for those entertained by the sisterhood of states and

the Federal Government in their joint association.

Commissioners Milton W. Shreve, T. C. Jones and George W. Neff proved their devotion to the cause, both in reference to the State of Pennsylvania and the affairs of the Inter-State Board, with singular fidelity. Commissioner Shreve discharged important duties as a member of some of the most important committees related to the Centennial Celebration and Memorial and extended his usefulness to legislation in many of the participating states. The Pennsylvania Commission invariably acted as a unit; and, if comparisons were not invidious, it would be entirely just to record that no other State Commission was so uniformly represented in all details of the joint enterprises in hand.

The co-operation of the Pennsylvania Commission, individually and collectively, was indispensable to the construction of the Memorial, and by its history in connection therewith it nobly vindicated the best traditions of the State.

Michigan

THE State of Michigan signified her willingness to co-operate with Ohio and Pennsylvania in the objects of their Commissioners by legislation in the form of a bill, introduced by Senator Edwin G. Fox, of the Twenty-first District, which passed the Senate May 10th, and the House May 19th, 1909. The bill was substantially identical with the joint resolution which had passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania only a month previously.

Appointment of Commissioners

This legislation was the result of a visit to Lansing, on April 24th-30th, of President Reinhart, of the Ohio Commission, Director of Publicity R. J. Diegle and the author of the present History. We found Governor Fred M. Warner entirely responsive to the objects of our mission, and it was due to his friendly interest in the cause that a hearing was given us on the evening of April 20th, attended by numerous Senators and Representatives and happily presided over by the Governor.

As in the case of Pennsylvania, the legislation first enacted made no mention of a memorial, but the executive and legislative authorities of Michigan were made to understand that a permanent memorial was contemplated, if necessary aid should be forthcoming from the several States and the Federal Government; and this consideration weighed heavily in determining their favorable attitude.

Pursuant to the authority vested in him, Governor Warner appointed as Commissioners for the State of Michigan. Charles Moore, of Detroit; Seward L. Merriam, of Detroit; Roy S. Barnhart, of Grand Rapids; Albert L. Stephens, of Detroit, and E. K. Warren, of Three Oaks. Of these Commissioner Moore attended the first meeting of any inter-state body concerned in the enterprise, held at Toledo, December 3rd, 1909, and he and Commissioner Barnhart represented the State of Michigan at the first meeting of the Inter-State Board, held at Put-in-Bay for the purpose of effecting an organization, September 10th, 1910. Their colleagues on the original Commission were never active in the affairs of the Inter-State Board.

The connection of Commissioner Moore with the Memorial enterprise was destined to be not only that of a pioneer in the movement, but to have a determining influence upon the character of the Memorial itself. Resigning from the Michigan Commission on account of other demands upon his time, and at a period when the Memorial project was in the most indefinite form, he was some years later appointed by President Taft a member of the National Fine Arts Commission and as such sat as one of the distinguished judges in the great architectural competition at Washington which resulted in the selection of the design of the Memorial.

Commissioner Parker

Commissioner Moore was succeeded by Commissioner George W. Parker, of Detroit, who was thereupon elected President of the Michigan Commission and at once devoted himself with unsurpassed zeal to the objects of the Inter-State Board. Commissioner Parker's untimely death, November 11th. 1915, in the flower of a remarkably vigorous young manhood, was felt as a keen personal loss by all his colleagues, who had learned to appreciate his sterling worth and who held him chiefly responsible for the successful participation of his State in the Memorial enterprise. He had necessarily taken upon himself almost all the responsibilities of the Michigan Commission. His services in behalf of legislation by that State were essential to the cause, and his connection with various important committees of the Inter-State Board, appointed to promote the plans for the Centennial Celebration, contributed very largely to the success of that memorable series of events. In testimony of their sense of bereavement occasioned by his death all of the Federal and State Commissioners signed a memorial addressed to the Governor of Michigan expressing their high value of his services; and copies of this document were presented to his widow and immediate kindred.

The Michigan Commission underwent various changes. A notable appointment was that of Commissioner Arthur P. Leomis, of Lansing, who as Secretary to Governor Warner during the period of the first legislation in that State, rendered valuable aid to its enactment. Commissioner John C. Lodge, of Detroit, was also a later appointee, these gentlemen succeeding Commissioners Seward L. Merriam and Albert L. Stephens, resigned.

Michigan's generous appropriation of \$50,000 for a Memorial and Centennial Celebration was at a later period very largely due to the sympathetic interest of Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris, and the personal activity of President Parker, of the Michigan Commission, and Commissioner Mackenzie R. Todd, of Kentucky, representing the Inter-State Board at the State Capital. A notable public hearing was held at a joint session of the Michigan Legislature during the progress of this legislation, addressed by United States Commissioners Miles and Keifer, Treasurer-General Sisson, Auditor-General Cutler and Commissioner Whitehead, of Wisconsin. The press of the State as a rule responded favorably to the suggestion of Michigan's participation, and the patriotic impulses of the people's representatives were manifested in the result. Michigan devoted \$25,000 exclusively to the construction of the Memorial, and her officers of State and her naval militia participated prominently in the Centennial Celebration at Put-in-Bay.

As the third State to enter the sisterhood of Commonwealths, whose representatives, with the Federal Commissioners, composed the Inter-State Board, Michigan fittingly acquitted herself of her patriotic responsibilities, peculiarly historic in her case on account of her intimate relationship with the Battle of Lake Erie and the Northwestern campaign of General Harrison in the War of 1812.

61

Illinois

Original Commission HE legislative activities of the Ohio Commissioners continued with a visit of their committee to Springfield, Ill., in April, 1909, resulting in the adoption of a joint resolution by the Legislature of that State, providing for the appointment of five Commissioners, substantially the same as that which had been adopted in Pennsylvania. Shortly after, Governor Charles S. Deneen appointed as such Commissioners General Philip C. Hayes, of Joliet; William Porter Adams, of Chicago; Willis J. Wells, of Chicago; Chesley R. Perry, of Chicago, and W. H. McIntosh, of Rockford. This Commission became at once active in the cause. Commissioner Perry attended the meeting of Commissioners representing Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Illinois, held at Toledo in December, 1909, when the first action was taken looking to a concert of States, and Commissioners Hayes, Adams and Perry were present at Put-in-Bay, at the organization of the Inter-State Board, in September, 1910, and took a helpful part in the deliberations of that meeting.

The death of General Hayes, in July, 1916, though perhaps not to have been unexpected on account of his venerable age, was felt as a personal loss by his colleagues of Illinois and the Inter-State Board. His devotion to the Memorial enterprise and his constancy in efforts to promote it were indeed remarkable in one of his years. As he said himself, he went from his home in Joliet to Springfield on one occasion, to appear before a committee in behalf of the Memorial and Centennial Celebration, to "celebrate his seventy-eighth birthday." During a service of five years he never relaxed the performance of faithful duty in association with his colleagues of Illinois and in behalf of the general organization.

The appointment of Captain Perry represented the Governor's recognition of the Illinois veterans of the Spanish-American War, as that of General Hayes represented those of the Civil War. With characteristic energy Commissioner Perry cheerfully rendered every service that could have been required of him for the objects in view. He was exceedingly active in promoting public sentiment in Illinois favorable to the Memorial enterprise, served on important committees dealing with the Centennial Celebration and extended his helpfulness to the legislation pending in Congress.

Plans for an appropriation in Illinois were not set on foot until 1911, and at the legislative session of that year a joint hearing on a bill appropriating \$80,000 was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives and addressed by various Illinois Commissioners and the Secretary of the Ohio Commission.

This bill subsequently passed the Senate, but failed to come to a vote in the House, and further legislation was necessarily deferred for a long period. Meanwhile the Illinois Commissioners obtained the passage of a joint resolution enlarging their Commission to eleven members, and Governor Edward F. Dunne appointed as the additional Commissioners William H. Thompson, of Chicago, subsequently Mayor of that city: James Pugh, of Chicago; Richard S. Folsom, of Chicago; Nelson W. Lampert, of Chicago; Adam Weckler, of Chicago, and H. S. Bekemeyer, of Springfield. The Commission was reorganized, Commissioner Thompson being elected President and Commissioner Folsom Secretary.

Reorgani-

Appropriation

The association of Commissioners Thompson, Folsom and Pugh with their colleagues of the original Commission resulted in new impetus being given to affairs in Illinois. At the legislative session following, the state appropriated \$50,000 for the Memorial and Centennial Celebration, of which the Illinois Commission promptly set aside \$25,000 exclusively for the construction of the Memorial and \$5,000 for the Centennial Celebration at Put-in-Bay. President Thompson was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Inter-State Board, and Commissioner Perry member of the Committee on the Centennial Celebration. Commissioner Folsom was untiring in obtaining the financial co-operation of his State and as Secretary of the Commission effectively represented it at the meetings of the Inter-State Board and various committees. General Hayes continued as State Vice President for Illinois until his death.

The Illinois Commissioners were responsible for a most successful State celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Lake Eric, the central figure of which was the restored Niagara on her voyage around the Lakes. The reception accorded the old flag-ship in Chicago was perhaps the most remarkable of that memorable cruise, and she was visited by hundreds of thousands of Illinois people.

The success of early legislation in Illinois was largely due to the activity, in behalf of the appointment of Commissioners, of Senator John C. Mackenzie and Speaker Shurtleff and Speaker Pro Tem Chiperfield, of the House of Representatives. The favorable attitude of Governor Dunne had a determining influence upon the appropriation made by the State.

Representatives of Illinois in Congress were essentially instrumental in obtaining Federal legislation. Senators and Representatives were uniformly favorable to the construction of the Memorial, foremost among them being Representative William A. Rodenberg, Chairman of the House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, which favorably reported the Federal appropriation bill, and Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, in whose hands the fate of the measure at all times reposed.

Illinois at Washingt

In the community of interests formed by the Federal government and the participating States, Illinois, throughout the history of the Memorial project, performed a service most important, if not essential, to its success.

Wisconsin

EGISLATION for the appointment of Commissioners by the State of Wisconsin concluded the legislative program of 1909. On May 5th of that year a meeting of Wisconsin Senators and Representatives at Madison was held for the purpose of hearing the subject presented by the visiting Ohioans, and on the following day a joint resolution providing for the appointment of Commissioners, introduced by Senator A. W. Sanborn, in substantially the same language employed in the resolutions adopted by the other states, passed both branches of the Legislature. Under the authority thus conferred upon him, Governor Davidson appointed as the original Commission Lieutenant General Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A. Ret., of Milwaukee; John M. Whitehead, of Janesville; George A. Scott, of Prairie Farm; Ole A. Buslett, of Northland, and A. W. Sanborn, of Ashland.

This was "a consummation devoutly to be wished." Wisconsin, more remote from the scene of the Battle of Lake Erie and the site of the proposed Memorial than any of the States previously approached, contained a cosmopolitan population whose interest, if aroused in the Memorial and Centennial Celebration, it was felt would insure the National character of these joint objects and inevitably result in the participation therein of all the States proposed to take part in them.

States proposed to take part in them.

Commissioner Whitehead

Original

Commission

The appointment of Senator John M. Whitehead as one of the original Wisconsin Commissioners gave to the Inter-State Board one of its most efficient and faithful members for the realization of its future plans. Together with Senator Sanborn, Senator Whitehead was invaluable in obtaining the original legislation of his State, and later in influencing his colleagues in both branches of the Legislature to make a suitable appropriation. He was prominent in the affairs of the Inter-State Board from the beginning, representing Wisconsin at its organization in 1910 and taking a leading part in the deliberations. He was a member of the Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee, having charge of most of the important business of the latter body during the Centennial period, a useful member of the Committee on Legislation, Promotion and Publicity and very active as a member of the Committee on the Put-in-Bay Celebration. In addition to these important duties his devotion to the work of his State Commission, which was at all times thorough and far reaching, required him for a long period of years to give prodigally of his time and energy in behalf of all the objects held in view by the Commissioners of the Federal Government, the several States and in particular the State of Wisconsin. Commissioner Whitehead was -elected to deliver the principal oration at the ceremonies in connection with the laying of the cornerstone of the Memorial on July 4th, 1913, and acquitted himself of this honor in an address exceedingly noteworthy for historic research and of permanent value as a contribution to the literature of the War of 1812. During all his long service for his State, and as a member of the Inter-State Board, there was no labor which he was not found willing to gratuitously perform and none which he undertook without confirming the wisdom of his appointment by the success of the task.

Lieutenant General MacArthur, who manifested the greatest interest in the early plans for the Memorial and Centennial Celebration, died shortly after his election as President of the Wisconsin Commission and was succeeded, upon the reorganization of that body, by Rear Admiral F. M. ization Symonds, U. S. N. Ret., of Galesville. The reorganization of the Commission was authorized by legislation providing for its increase to seven members; and the new Commissioners appointed by Governor Francis E. Mc-Govern, in addition to Rear Admiral Symonds, were C. B. Perry, of Wauwatosa; S. W. Randolph, of Manitowoe; Louis Bohmrich, of Milwaukee and John M. Baer, of Appleton. Captain Baer resigned after a brief service, and Sol. P. Huntington, of Green Bay, was appointed to succeed him.

President Symonds entered with enthusiasm upon the work of the Inter-State Board, beginning with his attendance at the annual meeting held at Put-in-Bay September 8th and 9th, when he was elected State Vice President for Wisconsin and subsequently re-elected each succeeding year. Meanwhile in reference to the affairs of his own Commission he continued a painstaking and energetic executive and was largely responsible for the many activities of the Wisconsin Commission, which within the State were the most far-reaching of those of any of the States concerned in the Centennial Celebration and the erection of the Memorial, except Pennsylvania, as related to the restoration of the Niagara.

The Wisconsin Commissioners were as a whole faithful to the objects of their appointment and industrious and harmonious in carrying them to a successful conclusion. They were particularly fortunate in the selection of their Secretary, Joseph C. McBell, of Milwaukee, whose zeal and ability for organization were equally vindicated in the successful work which he accomplished, not only as related to the affairs of his own State, but in connection with the series of Centennial Celebrations by the leading cities on the Great Lakes and in his official relation to various committees of the Inter-State Board incident thereto. He was most efficient in conducting the great educational work of the Wisconsin Commission in connection with historical competitions in the public schools and other educational institutions. matters of moment he was prolific of useful suggestions and at all times untiring in industry. The great success of the Wisconsin Centennial Cele-

sioner Symonds

Secretary

brations, welcoming the Niagara at Milwaukee and Green Bay, was in part due to his co-operation with the local authorities in both cities; and upon the occasion of the attendance of the Wisconsin Commission upon the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie at Put-in-Bay and Cedar Point, accompanied on board the Steamship Mabama by 250 official and civilian representatives of the State of Wisconsin, he supervised many of the details of that memorable voyage with characteristic energy and success.

Appropriation Wisconsin appropriated \$50,000 for the Centennial Celebration and the construction of the Memorial, devoting \$25,000 of this sum exclusively to the latter and contributing generously to the naval program in connection with the series of local celebrations during the Centennial summer. When legislation was pending in Congress her representatives were faithful to the cause, and the co-operation of United States Senator Robert F. LaFollette in this connection was essential to the passage of the appropriation act by the Senate. The entrance of the State into the Memorial enterprise marked the beginning of a truly National Memorial, for reasons already stated; and in every detail of the execution of that work the participation of Wisconsin proved a most important factor.



New York

EW YORK joined in the sisterhood of States projecting the Centennial Celebration and Memorial in the latter part of January, 1910, under conditions which at first foreboded as darkly for the enterprise as those which originally prevailed in Pennsylvania. Representing the Ohio Commissioners, I called on Governor Charles E. Hughes at Albany on January 22nd. Upon arriving at the State Capital I had been told that the prospect of legislation such as was desired was extremely remote, on account of the factional differences existing in the Legislature and the imminence of the senatorial bribery cases of that year, the trial of which was to be begun by the Senate the first of the following week and promised to continue perhaps for months. Governor Hughes confirmed this gloomy outlook. He expressed sympathy with the objects of the Ohio Commissioners, but said that the bribery cases appeared to be a fatal obstacle in the path of legislation for the appointment of Commissioners by the State of New York at that session.

Governor Hughes

It was on Friday that the first interview with Governor Hughes was held. He asked if I had any literature on the subject, and I handed him a report of the Ohio Commissioners filed a month previously, which had been approved by the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, Michigan and Illinois at the first Inter-State meeting held at Toledo. The Governor promised to read the report and to advise me of his impressions of it and the situation through Senator Henry W. Hill, of Buffalo, Republican leader of the Senate, not later than Sunday. It was understood that the bribery cases would open on Monday. Sunday afternoon I called on Senator Hill, and he showed me a letter just received from Governor Hughes, expressing his approval of the plans suggested by the report, his desire that New York should join in the enterprise by the appointment of Commissioners, and making a personal request of Senator Hill that the bribery cases should not be entered upon until an opportunity was given to introduce and pass upon a joint resolution such as had prevailed in Pennsylvania and other States.

Governor Hughes had apparently digested the whole scheme over night. His prompt action saved the day, for on Monday Senator Hill introduced the resolution in the Senate, having succeeded in deferring the bribery hearing for this purpose on the personal representations of the Governor.

Some opposition developed, from a misunderstanding of the object of the resolution, but it was quelled by an eloquent and characteristic speech Participation
Authorized

by the late Senator Thomas F. Grady, of New York City, the Democratic leader. I had called on Senator Grady on Saturday, and his approval of the enterprise was as enthusiastic as it was useful, for it practically insured Democratic support of our measure. The concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of Commissioners went over one day, passing the Senate on January 26th, and on the 27th it passed the Assembly, by unanimous vote in both branches. In regard to this progress the records of the Ohio Commission contain a report by the Secretary in the following language: "For the success of our cause in New York State, we are greatly indebted to the active co-operation of Senator Henry W. Hill, of Buffalo, Senators Thomas F. Grady, of New York City, and James A. Emerson, of Warrensburgh, and Assemblymen Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., of Potsdam, Daniel D. Frishy, of Middleburg, James Oliver, of New York City, and Jesse S. Phillips, of Andover." There can be no doubt, however, that the participation of New York at this time was mainly due to the patriotism and unusually painstaking interest, considering all the circumstances, of Governor Hughes.

Commissioners Under the authority thus conferred upon him Governor Hughes on July 20th appointed as the five original members of the New York Commission provided for by the resolution, Ogden P. Letchworth, of Buffalo, George D. Emerson, of Buffalo, John T. Mott, of Oswego, Clinton B. Herrick, M. D., of Troy, and Henry Harmon Noble, of Essex. With the exception of Commissioners Herrick and Emerson, none of the foregoing was ever active in the affairs of the Inter-State Board. Mr. Letchworth resigned from the Commission in February, 1911, Mr. Mott in January, 1913, and Mr. Noble in June. 1913. The vacancies thus created were filled by the appointment of William Simon, of Buffalo, William J. Conners, of Buffalo, and William F. Rafferty, of Syracuse. Dr. Clinton B. Herrick died March 23, 1915, and was succeeded by Charles H. Wiltsie, of Rochester.

Commissioner Herrick Commissioner Herrick was one of the most valued members of the Inter-State Board. His long invalidism and death excited the profoundest sympathy and regret of his colleagues, while his unyielding devotion to the cause in the face of the most distressing personal circumstances made him the subject of their unbounded admiration. He was the sole representative of New York at the organization of the Inter-State Board in September. 1910, served on many of its important committees and gave lavishly of his time and waning physical resources to many of the objects which were held in view. At a time when the participation of New York in the Centennial Celebration and the erection of the Memorial was essential as indicating a union of important States in those objects, Commissioner Herrick ably and faithfully represented the interests of the greatest Commonwealth in the Union.

The appointment of George D. Emerson, of Buffalo, gave to the Inter-State Board another personal effective aid to united action. Commissioner

Emerson was chosen Secretary of the NewYork Commission and served in that capacity continuously until and after the completion of the Memorial. He was a devoted historian in reference to all subjects pertaining to the War of 1812, and as the author of the exhaustive report of the New York Commis-Commission filed with the Governor of that State in 1916, condensed in Emerson that volume not only the history of the participation of his own State in the Centennial Celebration and construction of the Memorial, but a fund of information relative to the series of celebrations, the progress of the Memorial enterprise and much valuable historical material relating to the Battle of Lake Erie and its consequences. Commissioner Emerson's participation in the affairs of his own State Commission and of the Inter-State Board was always distinctly helpful. His detail work was also largely responsible for the success of the great Buffalo celebration, to which the New York Commissioners devoted a very large portion of their funds.

The New York Commission was reorganized in 1913, when the State made an appropriation of \$150,000 "to aid in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie, the erection of a Memorial to Commodore Perry and his men, and other expenses in conpection with such celebration." The text of the act provided that the money appropriated should be devoted, not only "to aid in the construction of a memorial at Put-in-Bay," but "to aid in the celebration, including any entertainment or public function held within the State of New York during the said celebration in connection therewith." The act also provided that it should be lawful for the New York Commissioners to transfer from their State funds, to the Treasurer-General of the Inter-State Board, \$50,000 of the total sum appropriated, exclusively for the construction of the Memorial.

The reorganization of the Commission was effected by the language of the act which provided for the appointment of six additional commissioners. Reorganization whom it was stipulated were to be the Lieutenant Governor of the State, ex-officio, and two State Senators and three members of the Assembly, to be appointed respectively by the Temporary President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly.

Pursuant to this provision the following members were added to the Commission: Lieutenant Governor Martin H. Glvnn, Senators John F. Malone and William L. Ormrod, and Assemblymen Simon L. Adler, Edward D. Jackson and Jacob Schifferdecker. Lieutenant Governor Glynn, becoming Governor of the State to succeed William Sulzer in October, 1913, thereby vacated his membership on the Commission, and was succeeded by Lieutenant Governor Robert F. Wagner, of New York City, whose term of office expired in December, 1914, when the vacancy was filled by the election of Lieutenant Governor Edward Schoeneck.

Among the Commissioners thus serving Messrs. Adler and Ormrod became active in the affairs of the Inter-State Board and rendered valued service for their State. Commissioner Ormrod was elected State Vice Presi-

dent of the Inter-State Board, for New York, and Commissioner Adler member of the Executive Committee.

The New York Commissioners were responsible for a highly successful Buffalo celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie, as one of the series of celebrations on the Great Lakes in which the Niagara was the central figure of patriotic interest, and they devoted a considerable portion of their funds to the erection of an admirable statue of Commodore Perry at Buffalo. From their appropriation of \$150,000 for all purposes, they contributed \$30,000 to the erection of the Memorial.



Rhode Island

PON various social occasions among Commissioners of the Inter-State Board it has been facetionsly observed that Rhode Island was "the only State to enter the sisterhood of States for the construction of the Memorial without an invitation." The fact is that Commodore Perry's First native State needed no invitation—at least no persuasion—to embark in that patriotic enterprise. The original legislation looking to the participation of Rhode Island was enacted without the personal solicitation of Commissioners representing the cause, and this can be said of no other State. The moment it was ascertained by the executive and legislative authorities of Rhode Island, that a movement was on foot to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Perry's Victory, those authorities acted with enthusiasm and dispatch.

Legislation

On February 7, 1910, the Secretary of the Ohio Commission addressed a letter to Governor Aram J. Pothier, setting forth the States which at that period had consented to join the project by the appointment of Commissioners and apologizing, in their behalf, for their inability to be personally represented in Rhode Island, on a mission of invitation, at that time—a fact due to the very limited organization then existing. Governor Pothier was asked to consider the matter of Rhode Island's participation, and he considered by promptly acting. He had been provided with a copy of the joint resolution concerning the appointment of Commissioners, and, advising with Senator John P. Sanborn, his response took form, when, on February 14th, a similar resolution was introduced in the Senate by Senator Sanborn and passed both branches of the Legislature unanimously. Governor Pothier promptly appointed as the Commissioners for Rhode Island, John P. Sanborn, of Newport; Louis W. Arnold, of Westerly; Sumner Mowry, of Peace Dale: William C. Bliss, of East Providence, and Harry Cutler, of Providence.

All of these Commissioners were present at the organization of the Inter-State Board at Put-in-Bay, Rhode Island being the only State having a complete representation on that occasion. Commissioner Cutler was elected Auditor-General of the Inter-State Board, Commissioner Sanborn member of the Executive Committee and Commissioner Mowry State Vice-President for Rhode Island, and each was annually re-elected. Commissioner Bliss resigned in April, 1912, and was succeeded by Harry E. Davis, of Woon-The latter was subsequently appointed by his colleagues Rhode Island's member of the Committee on Centennial Celebration.

The appointment of Commissioner Cutler gave to the Inter-State Board, Commisupon his election as Auditor-General, an official of indomitable energy and sioner unsurpassed devotion to the cause. During all the period preparatory to the Celebration and throughout the years of the Memorial's construction be was untiring and most efficient in promoting these joint objects. He was an active member of the Committee on Legislation, promotion and Publicity,

and later Chairman of the Special Committee, consisting of the general officers and Federal Commissioners, in charge of legislation. As Auditor-General he co-operated effectively with Treasurer-General Sisson in the latter's administration of his department. The unqualified success of the ceremonies attending the Centennial Celebration of September 10-11, 1913, at Put-in-Bay, was mainly due to his planning, oversight and execution of their many details as Chief Marshal commanding the military and naval forces and in charge of the participation of the civic organizations engaged therein. The First Rhode Island Light Infantry Regiment and Band, of which he was Colonel, was an essential factor in the memorable exercises of that occasion. Prior thereto and subsequently Auditor-General Cutler was one of the most active members of the Inter-State Board directly concerned in obtaining legislation by many States for the completion of the Memorial.

Commissioner Sanborn Rhode Island honored Commissioner Sanborn by making him President of the State Commission, and the Inter-State Board by his appointment as Chairman of the Committee on the Put-in-Bay Celebration. As a member of the Executive Committee he performed valuable and unfailing service in all matters pertaining to the Celebration and construction of the Memorial. In his own State he was a powerful factor in favor of the legislation which obtained both the appointment of its Commissioners and subsequent generous appropriations. A devoted student of the history of the War of 1812, he was the editor and publisher of the pamphlet on "Oliver Hazard Perry and the Battle of Lake Erie," which the Inter-State Board widely circulated, purely for educational purposes, during the Centennial summer.

All of the Rhode Island Commissioners rendered faithful service for the cause, responding to the demands made upon them from many quarters with invariable helpfulness. The Commissioners of no other State so uniformly attended the meetings of the Board in a body. Hardly a roll call ever found a member of the Rhode Island Commission absent.

Appropriations Rhode Island appropriated \$25,000 for the Memorial and Celebration, and all of this sum was set aside by her Commissioners and paid over to the Treasurer-General of the Inter-State Board, exclusively for the construction of the Memorial. Subsequently the State appropriated \$15,000 to provide for its participation in the Centennial Celebration, and, notwithstanding the distance to be traversed, no other State was so completely represented by the attendance of State officials, legislators, members of the judiciary and clergy and military and naval militia organizations, at the centenary exercises in commemoration of the Battle of Lake Erie.

Represented by President Sanborn, the Rhode Island Commissioners were essentially instrumental in obtaining the financial co-operation of the State of Massachusetts in the construction of the Memorial. Massachusetts gave \$15,000 to that purpose, but the appropriation act did not provide for the appointment of Commissioners.



Kentucky

ENTUCKY joined in the Memorial and Centennial celebration projects by act of her Legislature providing for the appointment of Commissioners, in the form of a joint resolution adopted in February, 1910, and her accession to the sisterhood of States engaged therein was at the time hailed with enthusiasm by all interested; first, because it completed the chain of Commonwealths whose history was most intimately related to the events and the heroes of the War of 1812, and, second, because it was felt that the Kentucky Commissioners to be appointed would prove powerful factors in behalf of further National and State legislation—an expectation subsequently realized to the salvation of the whole enterprise.

By appointment with Governor Augustus E. Willson, the committee of the Ohio Commissioners which had begun legislative operations with the State of Pennsylvania visited Frankfort February 24th-29th. We had reason to believe that Governor Willson would look with favor on the object of our mission, but were entirely unprepared for his interrogatory, upon explaining it to him in detail, when he inquired, "Are you gentlemen aware that I am a member of the Ananias Fishing Club?"

There was a good deal of talk about numerous "Ananias Clubs" in those days, and the question caused some perplexity as to whether the gubernatorial mind regarded our suggestions and recital of progress as fiction.

We were much relieved, therefore, and given ground for new hope, when the Governor advised up that the Ananias Fishing Club was an organization composed of Kentucky fishermen who annually made a pilgrimage to Middle Bass Island, Lake Erie, now in the very shadow of the Memorial! So it was not necessary to dwell further on the beauties of the proposed site, in order to enlighten Governor Willson.

Without further parley, and in full accord with traditional Kentucky hospitality, the Governor at once sent a special message to the Senate, requesting for us the privilege of the floor, and detailed his Secretary, Mackenzie R. Todd (See Appendix O), to escort us thither. We had submitted to Governor Willson and Secretary Todd the draft of a joint resolution providing for the appointment of Commissioners, framed in the language of the Pennsylvania resolution, except that it detailed later progress in other States and in Congress. We addressed the Senate, and at the conclusion of the hearing the resolution was introduced by Senator Thomas F. Combs, of Lexington, and passed without a dissenting vote.

Governor Willson Commissioners Authorized On the following day, marked by equal courtesies to the visitors, a hearing was accorded by the House of Representatives, and the resolution passed the lower branch with the same unanimity.

In making our grateful farewells to Governor Willson, I ventured to suggest that the appointment of Henry Watterson as one of the Kentucky Commissioners would be of incalculable advantage to the enterprise, because of Mr. Watterson's international reputation, his great influence in public affairs and the characteristic force which he was known to put into any undertaking which appealed to his sense of patriotism and duty. The Governor replied that the suggestion was not resented, but was unnecessary, because he had already determined to appoint Mr. Watterson.

The records of the Ohio Commission under date of July 7, 1910, in a report by the Secretary, contain the following comment relative to the mission to Kentucky: "In addition to the favorable attitude of Governor Willson, for the prompt action of the Kentucky Legislature your Commissioners were largely indebted to the courtesy and zeal of Hon. Mackenzie R. Todd, Secretary to the Governor."

Within a brief period Governor Willson announced the appointment of the following Commissioners: Colonel Henry Watterson, Louisville; Colonel Andrew Cowan, Louisville; Judge Samuel M. Wilson, Lexington; Colonel R. W. Nelson, Newport, and Mackenzie R. Todd, Frankfort.

Commissioner Watterson

Colonel Watterson's acceptance of this responsibility instantly realized the expectations entertained in regard to it. The most critical period of the Memorial enterprise had been reached, and his association with it soon indicated it as a national project in the eves of the public and the official world. As he himself subsequently expressed his attitude, the great object in view became one "near his heart," and from the first opportunity he engaged with characteristic energy in the congenial work which he generously set himself to do for its success. He performed important service at the organization of the Inter-State Board in the following September, when, upon the suggestion of his colleague from Kentucky, Judge Samuel M. Wilson, the office of First Vice-President General was created with a view to his election thereto, and his acceptance made him also a member of the Executive Committee. In July, 1912, he became a member of the Building Committee upon the organization of that body. He was the most potent factor for National legislation, and to his personal influence at Washington must be attributed, in largest measure, the appropriation by Congress of \$250,000 for the Memorial. He attended, with great physical effort due to temporary illhealth, the joint meeting of the Building Committee, Inter-State Board and executive Committee at Washington, when the award for the design of the Memorial was made under the findings of the National Fine Arts Commission. He was present and delivered an historic address at the laving of the corner-stone of the Memorial. Meanwhile, in counsel, in action and in enthusiastic personal encouragement of all the objects of the general organization pertaining to the Memorial and Centennial Celebration, he was at all times an inspiration to devotion and zeal on the part of others and an absolutely essential aid to progress. No service could have been greater than his in behalf of the cause, and none could have been rendered in a loftier spirit of unselfish patriotism.

The other appointees of Kentucky's Governor were most appropriately Distinassociated with Mr. Watterson. Colonel Cowan fittingly represented the guished highest American traditions of the past fifty years as a distinguished soldier and Union Veteran, the National head of the latter organization: his appointment, contrasted with that of Colonel Watterson, representing the Confederate Veterans, linking the historical interests of the Blue Grass State and the Nation in a relationship as agreeable as it was significant. Judge Wilson entered upon the plans of the Inter-State Board with enthusiasm kindled by his intense interest in American history, and Colonel Nelson gave equal co-operation to the cause as a representative Kentuckian at a time when it most needed the support of substantial and influential men.

Appointees

Commissioner Todd was destined to become one of the leading spirits Commisof the Inter-State organization. Elected Financial Secretary in Novem- sioner Todd ber, 1911, he was attached to the general headquarters at Cleveland during a period of three years. His watchful oversight of legislation in Kentucky was mainly responsible for the appropriation of \$25,000 by that State for the Memorial and Centennial Celebration. He was Kentucky's representative on the Executive Committee of the Inter-State Board, served as a member of the Committee on Legislation, Promotion and Publicity and other important committees, and as Secretary to the Committee on the Put-in-Bay Celebration, extending from July 4th to September 11, 1913, supervised with signal success the manifold details of that period, including the major Celebration of the Centenary of the Battle of Lake Erie. Commissioner Todd's useful service also covered a broad legislative field, for he was closely concerned with and most helpful in the plans of the Inter-State Board in numerous States, relative to the appointment of Commissioners and appropriations. Untiring in industry and sagacious in counsel, his daily attention to the affairs of the Inter-State Board as one of its three officers responsible to the Federal and State Commissioners for the progress of all measures in respect to the Memorial and Centennial Celebration was a continual source of helpfulness and a safeguard of success.

At the legislative session of 1912 Kentucky appropriated \$25,000 for

Appropriation the Memorial and Centennial Celebration, and at the important meeting of the Inter-State Board in September of that year, when the first steps were taken to provide definitely for the erection of the great Doric column, the Kentucky Commissioners dedicated all of this sum to that purpose. Thus Kentucky became, with Rhode Island, one of the two only States devoting their entire appropriations exclusively to the construction of the Memorial.

Commissioner Todd, as Secretary to the Governor of Kentucky, was at all times watchful over the success of the appropriation bill in that State. Committee hearings were held, attended also by Commissioner Wilson, of Kentucky, and Secretary General Huntington representing the Inter-State Board; and, notwithstanding on one occasion the visiting Commissioners discovered when too late that their arguments had been delivered before the wrong committee, they seemed to carry due weight with the legislators of both Senate and House. The total appropriations of the State of Kentucky, for all purposes, were less than \$400,000 that year; and the fact that one-sixteenth of that sum was devoted to the Memorial and Centennial enterprises, when the geographical location of the State deprived it of all material relationship with them, was sufficient evidence of the unselfish patriotism of the Kentucky statesmen.

The bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Claude Thomas, of Bourbon County, and passed that body without a dissenting vote and without debate. In the House it was introduced by Representative Robert II. Scott, of Paducah, who delivered a masterly speech in advocating its passage. The vote in that body was eighty-two for the bill and twelve opposed.

One mountaineer member, who had announced his opposition to the bill, voted for it and was gratefully asked for an explanation of his former seeming hostility.

"Hell!" he said; "after Scott's speech you fellows might as well have had a million! I would have voted for it myself!"

Organization The Kentucky Commissioners organized by the election of Commissioner Watterson, President; Commissioner Nelson, Vice-President, and Commissioner Wilson, Secretary. The services of a Treasurer were never required, since the whole of the State appropriation was turned over to the Treasurer-General of the Inter-State Board. His Kentucky colleagues honored Commissioner Cowan by electing him State Vice President of the Inter-State Board, and Commissioner Todd by his election to represent the State on the Executive Committee. This organization continued without change to the final fulfillment of the objects for which it was created.

Legislation in Congress

OVERNOR James M. Cox, of Ohio, responding to the toast, The "Ohio and the Perry's Victory Centennial," at the centenary banquet given by the Inter-State at Cedar Point, September 10, 1913, at which the guests of honor included distinguished representatives of the United States Government and the Dominion of Canada and the Governors of all the States participating in the erection of the Memorial. said that, while the Centennial and Memorial projects had been intelli- Three gently and faithfully directed from their inception up to the time National Forces in legislation was seriously undertaken, they did not assume definite form Legislation and substance, nor promise the success since achieved, until the appearance in Washington, in December, 1910, of Henry Watterson. (See Appendix P). Governor Cox had been a member of Congress at that time, a firm friend of the Memorial enterprise, and knew whereof he spoke. If he had added that Mr. Watterson's influence, fortified by the patience, tact and zeal of General J. Warren Keifer, Representative in Congress from the 7th Ohio District and author of the Memorial apprapriation bill, and by the invaluable co-operation of Treasurer-General Sisson, of the Inter-State Board, had determined both the foundations and superstructure of success at the National Capital, he would have told the exact truth as to the three main factors in Federal legislation. Governor Cox's reference to Mr. Watterson was the signal of an ovation in his honor, notwithstanding his absence, and it was obvious that the significance of the tribute was understood by all.

The records of the Ohio Commission of June 23, 1909, set forth the first efforts to obtain Federal aid for the Memorial and Centennial enterprises, as follows:

On May 13-20 the President, Secretary and Director of Publicity visited Washington with a view to bringing important objects in connection with the proposed celebration before the Ohio delegation in Congress. On the call of General J. Warren Keifer a meeting of the Ohio Representatives was held, Tuesday, May 18th. General Keifer presided. The present status of the enterprise was explained to those in attendance, Washington and at the conclusion of the hearing a motion was offered by Representative W. Aubrey Thomas, of the 19th District, instructing Representative Keifer to prepare and take charge of a bill, in behalf of the Ohio delegation, making a suitable appropriation for a Perry Memorial building, said bill to be introduced at the forthcoming session of Congress in

Measures at

December, 1909. The motion was unanimously adopted. The amount of the appropriation to be asked for was not definitely determined upon, but the sentiment of those present seemed to favor a sum not less than \$100,000.

Early in December I was delegated by the Ohio Commissioners to consult with General Keifer at his home in Springfield in reference to the proposed bill, and we agreed upon a preamble setting forth the progress at that time achieved and enacting clauses providing for an appropriation of \$250,000, for "the erection of a permanent National Memorial Monument to Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry," on Put-in-Bay Island, and "in aid of the Perry's Victory Centennial and Exposition, to be held during the year 1913." The bill also suggested that the monument should combine, "as far as practicable," the utilitarian objects proposed in John Eisenmann's design. The views of Commissioners as to the amount of the Federal appropriation had been expanded, so as to contemplate the larger sum of \$250,000, by the first joint meeting of any Inter-State body interested in the Memorial, held at Toledo December 3, 1909. On January 4, 1910, General Keifer introduced the bill, as House Bill No. 16363, and it was referred to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, Representative William A. Rodenberg, of Illinois, Chairman.

A committee hearing on the bill was accorded February 18, 1910, when arguments in its behalf were presented by General Keifer, the President and Secretary of the Ohio Commission, Representatives William G. Sharp and Isaac R. Sherwood, of Ohio, and Arthur L. Bates, of Pennsylvania.

The Hearing of Dec. 10,

No further measures were adopted to promote this legislation until the next session of Congress, and meanwhile the organization of the Inter-State Board, effected in September, 1910, afforded the advocates of the bill a substantial background for its support. On December 10, 1910, a second hearing was granted by the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, notable for the representation of Commissioners and others present in favor of the bill, their convincing arguments, the favorable attitude of the committee and the amendments to the original bill thereupon agreed to.

The Inter-State Board was represented by President-General Worthington, First Vice President-General Watterson, Secretary-General Huntington, United States Commissioner Keifer, author of the bill, and Commissioners Shreve, of Pennsylvania, Parker, of Michigan, Hayes, of Illinois, Sanborn, of Rhode Island, Todd, of Kentucky, Sanborn, of Wisconsin, Herrick, of New York, and Hayes, of Ohio. Governor Judson Harmon, of Ohio, was also present by invitation, together with Representative T. T. Ansberry, of Ohio, who later proved an invaluable friend of the Memorial enterprise, and various other members of Congress not



COMMISSIONERS AND OTHERS ATTENDING CONGRESSIONAL HEARING, DEC. 10, 1910 First row, left to right: First Vice President-General Watterson; President-General Worthington; Governor Harmon, of Ohio; Secretary General Huntington. Second row: Commissioner Shreve (Pa.); Commissioner Sanborn (R. I.). Third row: Congressman Howland (O.); Commissioner Parker (Mich.); Congressman Ansberry (O.); Congressman Cassidy (O.).

members of the Committee. The members of the Committee in attendance were Chairman Rodenberg and Representatives Langley, Steenerson, Woods, Poindexter, Heflin, Collier, Cullop and Covington.

President-General Worthington stated the object of the hearing in general terms and Secretary-General Huntington in detail, the latter yielding to First Vice President Watterson, who delivered the principal argument in favor of the bill. It was a deeply attentive and personally favorable audience which turned to Mr. Watterson as he arose to speak, and his first sentences evoked the spontaneous applause of patriotic enthusiasm.

Mr. Watterson Before the Committee

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen," he began, "I was born here in Washington and early enough distinctly to recall when it was a positive merit to have 'fit agin the British,' and a positive reproach to have had a Tory ancestor. I remember very well when the soldiers and the heroes of the War of 1812, and now and then a soldier of the Revolution, appeared upon these streets. I grew up in an atmosphere made by the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. We could in fancy see the old Continentals "in their ragged regimentals," and through imaginary powder clouds hear imaginary drums and fifes. I knew countless persons who had fought in the battles of the Thames and Tippecanoe, some who had escaped from the massacre of the River Raisin, an a few who fought with Perry in the famous battle on Lake Erie.

"I was one of the many thousands of Southern men who loved the Union and lamented the war of sections, but who, when the debate was ended and war had come to pass, "shinnied" on their own side of the line. Thus it was that in 1865, when all that I feared in 1861 had come to pass, it did not require two minutes or three words to reconstruct me. From that cay to this I have had but one aspiration, which has been the political rehabilitation and moral emancipation of the South, and the restoration of the people and the sections to the old-time, beloved Union of the States.

"And so, when I was advised by the Governor of Kentucky that he wanted to make me one of a Commission to join in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Perry's Victory, I was more than willing. I knew nothing about the practical, concrete purpose in view, but upon the sentiment, breeding back to the famous message, 'We have met the enemy and they are ours,' which had been ringing in my mind and heart since I can remember, and the stories that came from New Orleans of Old Hickory and the Tennessee riflemen who won for us that wonderful victory, I cheerfully undertook to become a part of the Commission and went last September to Put-in-Bay to join the other gentlemen, similarly appointed, in consideration of the general project."

Mr. Watterson paid a brilliant tribute to the heroism and pictured the great consequences of the Battle of Lake Erie, and closed with a persuasive plea for a favorable report on the pending bill. All of the addresses before the Committee were extemporaneous, but, fortunately for the records of the Memorial history, a stenographic report of the proceedings preserved them for posterity.

General Philip C. Hayes, President of the Illinois Commission, Governor Harmon and Senator John P. Sanborn, President of the Rhode Island Commission, continued the arguments of the hearing, which

closed with an informal discussion of the details of the bill. On December 21 the Committee reported the bill favorably, with amendments relating to the appointment of the Federal Commission, stipulating that Favorable one should represent the Army and one the Navy of the United States, and providing that "no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be available for the said Perry's Victory Centennial Celebration until the said United States Commissioners are satisfied that a sufficient sum has been appropriated by the States participating therein, including the amount hereby appropriated, for the completion of the said Memorial."

Mr. Watterson remained in Washington until just prior to the Christmas holiday recess, and together we continued to do our utmost for the success of the bill. It was the third session of the 61st Congress, destined to expire by constitutional limitation March 4th, and there was no time to be lost if the cause were to be successful. It was, therefore, with much trepidation that I bade him farewell on his leaving the city, to embark for France, where he planned to spend the remainder of the winter. Meanwhile, however, Mr. Watterson had apparently enlisted the powers of Success behind legislation in favor of the bill. President Taft regarded the subject in a friendly light when he presented it to him. Nothing could have succeeded the cordiality of his reception by Speaker Joseph G. Cannon and other representatives of the dominant party in both branches of Congress, though it was equalled by that accorded him from the minority. led in the House by Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri. A veteran member said to me that it seemed strange that the two men apparently able to exercise the greatest personal influence over Congress, and whose visits to Washington were always attended by the greatest exhibitions of non-partisan attachment on the part of members, never held office: and when I asked him to whom he referred, he replied, "Mark Twain and Henry Watterson."

Following the inactivity of the Christmas recess, I returned to Washington and was not long in sorely missing Mr. Watterson's magnetically helpful presence. En route I was fortunate to fall in with Congressman Sharp, of Ohio, in later years American Ambassador to France, whom I knew as an old friend and whose interest in our legislation had been manifested on many occasions. He warned me that bad feeling had arisen in Aid the House, growing out of the controversy over the Panama Canal Exposition between the advocates of New Orleans and San Francisco and that we might find it "hard sledding," among the disappointed friends of the former, for legislation proposing any kind of exposition or centennial celebration. Happily, just at this time Congressman Dupre, of New Orleans, was appointed by the Louisiana Historical Society a member of a committee to appear before the Legislature of that State the following winter, to solicit the co-operation of Louisiana in the Memorial

enterprise, and this fact aroused his interest in the whole project, which he communicated to General Estopinal, also a Representative from New Orleans; and they were not long in removing any danger to our legislation which might have arisen from the friction over the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The Failure of Feb. 7

At this juncture Treasurer-General Sisson came from Harrisburg, where he was presiding as President Pro Tempore over the Pennsylvania Senate, and entered upon the essential service which he rendered in behalf of the bill, from that time on, by means of occasional but most helpful visits to Washington. The bill was on the calendar of the House for consideration February 7th, and our anticipations ran high. On that day the Speaker recognized General Keifer, to advocate its passage, but our dismay was unbounded when Representative Macon, of Arkansas, raised the point of order of "no quorum," and, against the pleadings of our friends on the floor to withdraw it, the Speaker ruled that the point was well taken, and the bill failed. It was reported to me that Representative Macon acted under instructions, and the outlook appeared gloomy indeed.

"Uncle Joe"
Throws a
Bomb

In this dilemma a meeting of the Ohio delegation was called for the following Saturday, to see what was best to be done, and as the result a majority of the delegation went in a body to see Speaker Cannon and learn whether he would set a time to recognize General Keifer. All concerned were entirely thoughtless of the fact that the November elections, resulting in the election of a Democratic House, had been characterized by some desertions of Speaker Cannon, who had been an issue in the campaign, by some of his Republican colleagues, among whom several hailed from Ohio. It was agreed that Representative Kennedy, of Youngstown, a warm supporter of the Speaker, should be our spokes man.

As we entered the private office of the reputed "Czar" of the House, "Uncle Joe" looked up from his desk in the center of the room.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I am honored by this visit, but some of you fellows ought to come in here on your knees to me, instead of standing up to ask favors!"

It was an excessively warm day for the period of the year, but the temperamental mercury fell to zero. Representative Kennedy delivered our message, but we received no assurance and left the room.

Critical Days I cabled Mr. Watterson, in France, to appeal again to Speaker Cannon, and from all the participating States, and particularly Illinois, where Commissioner Perry did valiant service, the wires were kept hot with messages to members of Congress, the Speaker foremost among them, to open the way for the bill in the House. There could be no consideration of it under suspension of the rules until the last six days of the

session, and this would be too late for it to pass the Senate. Treasurer-General Sisson came twice to Washington, to induce his fellow-citizen. Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Committee on Rules, to bring in a special rule so as to obtain recognition of the bill, but in this we failed utterly. The reciprocity bill in the House, and the Lorimer case in the Senate, accompanied by desperate filibustering in both branches, complicated the situation. Both branches had now begun to hold night sessions, and if General Keifer slept by night or took sustenance by day, the occasions were unknown to all others, for he was ever "on the job," as vigilant as a picket in war time.

In despair of the House, I enlisted the interest of Senator Charles Dick, of Ohio, as to the possibility of introducing the bill in the Senate. He was sympathetic, and upon his mention of Senator Boise Penrose, of Pennsylvania, as a likely friend of the measure under all the circum- Enlisted stances, I appealed again to Senator Sisson to come to Washington. He came, and at his solicitation Senator Penrose himself agreed to introduce the bill, but was in doubt as to what committee it should be referred.

"Would there be any justification," he asked, "for its reference to the Committee on Naval Affairs?" Senator Penrose happened to be a member of that committee.

Most assuredly. We proposed to cefebrate and memorialize a naval victory; why not refer the bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs? And so this program was agreed upon.

Senator Dick took me to Senator Perkins, of California, chairman of that committee, with the object of having him first sign a favorable report and rather vaguely explained the object of our call as pertaining to the Perry Centennial Celebration. Again the Panama-Pacific Exposition loomed large, but this time auspiciously; for a Senator from California could hardly at that time look disapprovingly upon any kind of an exposition.

"But, Senator," protested Senator Perkins, much to our surprise, "we have already attended to that!"

"Attended to what?" queried Senator Dick.

"Why," replied the Chairman, "didn't we make a Rear Admiral of Captain Peary for discovering the North Pole?"

Explanations were in order, and not long in the making. Senator Perkins inquired whether the draft of a favorable report on Senator Penrose's bill had been prepared. We were obliged to reply in the nega- Committee tive, but at the Chairman's suggestion we then and there sat down and wrote one. Senator Perkins signed it. Senator Dick took it in charge and within forty-eight hours had attached to it the names of all the members of the Committee on Naval Affairs, with one exception. The

bill was favorably reported to the Senate February 23d, but on account of the condition of business unanimous consent was required for its consideration.

A serious problem also seemed to be presented by the possible attitude of Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, toward the bill, for it was well known that not much harmony existed between the Penrose and La Follette followers in the Senate, and a single objection would have killed the bill. Upon suggestion from Washington, Commissioner Sanborn, of Wisconsin, a personal friend of the Senator, urged him to support the bill, and when Senator Sisson and I called upon him in regard to the matter we were delighted at his assurance that he would not only vote for the appropriation but that he would be "responsible for his group."

Mr. Sisson's Sly Message The atmosphere was now somewhat cleared, but every moment was precious. Treasurer-General Sisson returned to Harrisburg, while I awaited developments. On the night of Saturday, February 25th, worn out from watching day and night sessions of both houses, I retired after midnight and slept until late Sunday morning. About 10 o'clock the telephone in my room awakened me. I answered and recognized Senator Sisson's voice, talking from Harrisburg.

"Is there anything new?" he asked.

"No," I replied, "nothing since you left here."

"Oh, yes, there is," he said, insimuatingly.

"What is it?" I demanded.

"The bill passed the Senate last night," he replied, and brutally hung up the receiver. The joke was on me.

Indeed, the bill had passed in the early morning hours, and Senator Penrose had at once telegraphed the news to Treasurer-General Sisson, whom I could imagine chuckling at his knowledge and my ignorance of what had happened.

The following Monday began the last five days in which we could get consideration in the House. The bill was now destined to reach the Speaker's table, but it was entirely optional with him as to whether it would come before the House. General Keifer, patient as Job and watchful as a leopard, remained at his post day and night, lest the opportunity for recognition should be lost.

Mr. Lentz

At this juncture I felt that fortune favored us when my friend, former Congressman John J. Lentz, of Ohio, appeared upon the scene. He knew nothing, or very little, of the Memorial and Centennial Celebration projects, but when explained to him they appealed movingly to his enthusiastic nature. Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, who had been nominated for speaker of the next House by the Democratic caucus and who had promised Mr. Watterson, in my hearing, to support the bill and speak in its behalf, if necessary, was on terms of personal intimacy,

and allied politically, with Mr. Lentz, and I begged the latter to see him in our behalf, with the request that he should intercede personally with Speaker Cannon for recognition.

On Monday we went to Mr. Clark, and he agreed to see the Speaker. On Tuesday Mr. Lentz saw him again, and he said that he had not had the time. On Thursday morning, with only one more day, March 3, remaining in which to pass the bill in the House, we called him from the floor. He apologized for having necessarily overlooked the matter and promised to go at once to the Speaker's desk with a personal plea.

I went up into the gallery, and Mr. Lentz went on the floor, which as The Two an ex-member he had the right to do, to receive the report of whatever Speakers might happen and communicate it to me. From my point of vantage I could see the Speaker of the next House ascend the rostrum to the Speaker of the present House and interrupt the proceedings long enough for an earnest, though brief, conversation. Subsequently the former told us what occurred.

"Mr. Speaker," Representative Clark said, "you have been Speaker of this House for a long time, but before long I am going to have your job. and some of these days you may be coming to me for a favor, as I now come to vou."

Speaker Cannon appreciated the humor of the situation.

"What is it, Champ?" he asked.

"Give these Perry's Victory fellows a chance," replied Mr. Clark.

"Champ," said "Uncle Joe," as he turned to the House, "tell 'em to be ready at four o'clock!"

Mr. Clark gave the news to Mr. Lentz, who imparted it to me in the lobby. General Keifer was quickly advised, and the telephones were put in operation to summon our friends. I returned to the gallery and could see them filing in and knew there would be no lack of a quorum this time.

At 4 o'clock, faithful to his promise—faithful, as I had always believed he would be, to his assurances to Henry Watterson—Speaker Cannon recognized General Keifer.

"The gentleman from Ohio," he said, * "moves to suspend the rules. take from the Speaker's table Senate Bill 10792 and pass the same." The bill was read. "Is a second demanded?"

Representative Stafford, of Wisconsin, demanded a second, but upon An being interrogated said that it was not because he was opposed to the Colloquy bill. "I wish to obtain an explanation, so as to determine whether I am opposed or not," he said.

Various members urged that the gentleman had no right to control the time unless he intended to oppose the bill. General Keifer offered to vield.

^{*}See Congressional Record, 3rd Session, 61st Congress, pp. 4069-4070.

"Don't you know," cried Representative Mann, of Illinois, addressing Representative Stafford, "that this bill is so well greased that it has to pass?"

"I think that is true," said General Keifer, quietly. Cries of "Vote! vote!" came from all parts of the House.

"The explanation of the gentleman is adequate, Mr. Speaker," said Representative Stafford, amidst laughter.

Representative Macon, of Arkansas, interposed to observe that, if Congress was asked to appropriate \$250,000, "some reason ought to be given for it."

Again the cries of "Vote, vote!"

"And the Bill is Passed''

"The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Ohio," said the the Speaker, responding to the situation; "all those in favor"—the historic gavel of "Uncle Joe" began to describe its famous circles in the air —"all those in favor of the motion will say, 'Ave!' "

There was a thunderous call of "ayes." The gavel circled again, as the Speaker called for the negative vote, and amidst its feeble echo came down with a bang on the desk. "And the bill is passed!"

Breathless, I ran down from the gallery to the main door of the House and seized General Keifer's hand as he emerged into the lobby. He was wringing with perspiration and delighted beyond measure, for seldom indeed had there been a legislative vigil like his. Members and friends gathered 'round in jollification, and we besieged the neighboring telegraph office with messages to anxious Commissioners

The fight had been nobly won at the last moment, but not then nor ever after could we forget the debt which the cause owed to the loval,

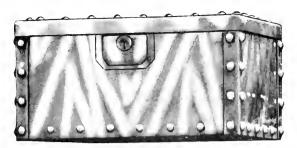
earnest souls in both branches of Congress who had won it for us-men like Sherwood, Cox, Cole, Longworth, Sharp, Ansberry, Anderson, Ashbrook, Hollingsworth, Taylor, Howland, Thomas and Kennedy, of Ohio; Olmsted, Bingham and Burke of Pennsylvania; Sisson, of Mississippi; Clark, of Missouri; Hobson, of Alabama; Dupre and Estopinal, of Louis-

iana: Sheffield, of Rhode Island; Rodenberg, Lowden and Madden, of Illinois; James, Stanley, Sherley and Langley, of Kentucky, and, last but not least, "Uncle Joe" Cannon in the House; and, in the Senate, Dick, of Ohio; Penrose, of Pennsylvania; La Follette, of Wisconsin; Perkins, of California; Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and those who, responding to the leadership of the two first named, made possible the Perry's Victory Memorial.

The bill became a law by the signature of President Tait the day after

it passed the House, and on the following day, March 4th, the 61st Congress adjourned sine die.

Loyal Friends



STEEL BOX CONTAINING DOCUMENTS, PLACED IN THE CORNER STONE OF THE MEMORIAL

The Centennial Celebration

HE centenary of the Battle of Lake Erie was celebrated by authority of National and State legislation and the state legisl State Board, during the summer of 1913, the exercises opening and closing at Put-in-Bay, where they were conducted from July 4th to September 11th, inclusive. This was the official National and Inter-State cele-Celebration bration. The Inter-State Board was concerned in the many memorable local celebrations, which occurred on the Great Lakes during the summer and terminated at Louisville, Kentucky, in October, only so far as to give them the moral and practical aid of its organization and to direct the cruise of the Niagara. The "Put-in-Bay Celebration," so named in the records of the Inter-State Board as being the only one under its auspices, began with the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner stone of the Memorial on the Fourth of July and closed with the observance of the actual centenary of the Battle on September 10th and the transfer of the remains of the American and British officers killed in the conflict, which for a hundred years had reposed in graves marked by a modest monument on the shore of Put-in-Bay harbor, to their last resting place in a crypt beneath the rotunda of the Memorial, September 11th.

Time wrought various changes in the personnel of the Inter-State Board, and the Committee on Inscriptions within the Memorial resolved, the action being subsequently approved by the whole Board, that the Federal and State Commissioners serving during the Centennial Celebration should be officially known as composing the National and Inter-State organization, and so recognized in the historical tablets placed within the Memorial, following the names of the Federal Government and the participating States.

During the period referred to this organization was as follows:

General Officers

Centennial Commissioners President-General, George H. Worthington, Cleveland, Ohio; First Vice-President-General, Henry Watterson, Louisville, Ky.; Secretary-General, Webster P. Huntington, Columbus, Ohio; Treasurer-General, A. E. Sisson, Erie, Pa.; Auditor-General, Colonel Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I.; Financial Secretary, Mackenzie R. Todd, Frankfort, Ky.

Commissioners

For the United States Government: Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., Ret., Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, U. S. N., Ret., Washington, D. C.; Major-General J. Warren Keifer, Springfield, Ohio.

Ohio: John H. Clarke, George H. Worthington, Cleveland; S. M. Johannsen, Put-in-Bay: Eli Winkler, Nicholas Longworth, Cincinnati; Horace Holbrook, Warren: William C. Mooney, Woodsfield; Horace L. Chapman, Columbus: George W. Dun, Toledo. (Webster P. Huntington, Secretary, Cleveland.)

Pennsylvania: A. E. Sisson, Milton W. Shreve, Erie; Edwin H. Vare, Philadelphia; T. C. Jones, McKeesport; George W. Neff, M. D., Masontown,

Michigan: George W. Parker, John C. Lodge, Detroit; Arthur P. Loomis, Lausing; Roy S. Barnhart, Grand Rapids; E. K. Warren, Three Oaks.

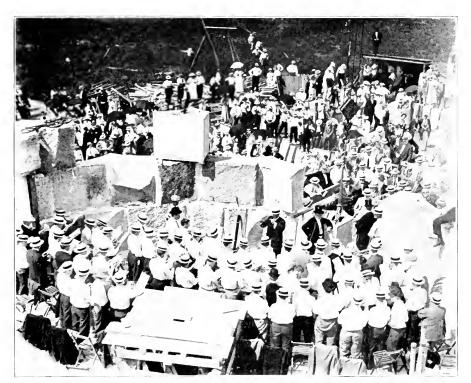
Illinois: William H. Thempson, James Pugh, Richard S. Folsom, Nelson W. Lampert, Adam Weckler, Chesley R. Perry, William Porter Adams, Willis J. Wells, Chicago: General Philip C. Hayes, Joliet; W. H. McIntosh, Rockford: H. S. Bekemeyer, Springfield.

Wisconsin: Rear-Admiral Frederick M. Symonds, U. S. N., Ret., Galesville; John M. Whitehead, Janesville; A. W. Sanborn, Ashland; C. B. Perry, Wanwatosa; S. W. Randolph, Manitowoc; Louis Bohnrich, Milwaukee; Sol P. Huntington, Green Bay. (Joseph McBell, Secretary, Milwaukee.)

New York: William J. Conners, George D. Emerson, William Simon, John F. Malone, Edward D. Jackson, Buffalo: Simon L. Adler, Rochester: Martin H. Glynn, Albany: Clinton B. Herrick, M. D., Troy: William F. Rafferty, Syracuse: William L. Ormrod, Churchville: Jacob Schifferdecker, Brooklyn.

Rhode Island: John P. Sanborn, Newport: Louis N. Arnold, Westerly: Sumner Mowry, Peace Dale: Henry E. Davis, Woonsockett: Colonel Harry Cutler, Providence.

Kentucky: Colonel Henry Watterson, Colonel Andrew Cowan, Louisville; Samuel M. Wilson, Lexington; Colonel R. W. Nelson, Newport; Mackenzie R. Todd, Frankfort.



MASONIC EXERCISES AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE MEMORIAL. July 4, 1913.

Upon the occasion of the laving of the corner stone of the Memorial the Ohio Commissioners bore the relationship of hosts to the Commissioners of the Inter-State Board and distinguished guests, and the ceremonies were in part intended to signalize the transfer of the title to the site of the Memorial, by the State of Ohio to the Inter-State Board. Subsequently the interests of both in the Memorial property were transferred to the United States Government by act of the Ohio General Assembly.

The ceremonies on the Fourth of July were favored by ideal weather conditions and began at 10 o'clock a.m., with the decoration, by the school children of Put-in-Bay, of the graves of the American and British officers killed in the Battle of Lake Erie. Simple but most impressive religious services were conducted by the Rev. J. M. Forbes, of Put-in-Bay, and a military band played a requiem for the heroic dead.

At 1 o'clock p. m. occurred the laying of the corner stone of the Memorial Laying the under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Ohio, in the presence of Commissioners of the Inter-State Board, the Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, representing the Governor, judges of the Supreme Court and members of the General Assembly. There was an escort of several

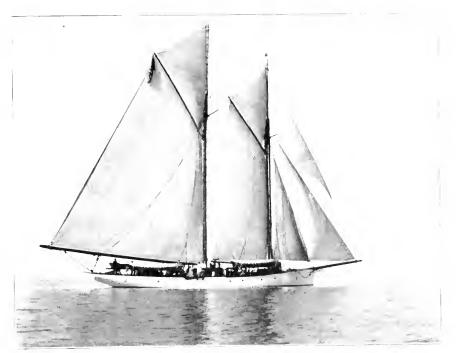
Stone

thousand uniformed Knights, a company of Ohio militia and officers and men from the naval militia ships anchored in the Bay, forming a memorable procession from the "old graves" on the harbor to the Memorial, which at the time showed little more elevation than its imposing foundations. The masonic services were under the direction of Most Worshipful Grand Master Edwin S. Griffiths, of Cleveland, and, were concluded with the sealing of the steel box, containing historical data relating to the Memorial and Centennial Celebration, which was deposited in the corner stone. The contents of this box were contributed under direction of the Inter-State Board, by its officers and those of the several State Commissions. They included copies of National and State Acts relative to the Memorial, official records and documents of the Inter-State Board, the official program of the Centennial Celebration, a great volume of historical material approp into to the occasion and copies of newspapers of the period.

Formal Exercises At 2 o'clock p. m. the oratorical program was carried out in the great hall of the Put-in-Bay Coliseum. President John H. Clarke, of the Ohic Commission, formally presented the Memorial reservation to President General George H. Worthington, who delivered an appropriate response in behalf of the Inter-State Board. Colonel Henry Watterson, First Vice-President-General of the Inter-State Board and President of the Kentucky Commission, delivered an eloquent address, and the orator of the day, Commissioner John M. Whitehead, of Wisconsin, closed the exercises with an exhaustive historical review of the Battle of Lake Erie and its consequences.

In the evening occurred a great display of fireworks, followed by a bancuet tendered by the Ohio Commissioners to the Inter-State Board and officials and guests of the State of Ohio. The program of toasts and responses was as follows, with President Clarke acting as toastmaster: "The State of Ohio and the Perry Centennial," Lieutenant Governor Hugh M. Nichols; "Masonery and Patriotism," Edwin S. Griffiths, M. W. Grand Master of Ohio Grand Lodge F, and A. M.: "Federal Aid for the Perry Memorial," General Issac R. Sherwood, M. C.; "Patriotism in the General Assembly," Representative Cyrus B. Winters, of Eric County; "Ideals of Government," Senator Daniel F. Mooney, 32d Ohio District; "Smiles and Appropriations," Webster P. Huntington, Secretary General of the Inter-State Board: "The Perry Centennial Exemplifies the Brotherhood of Man," Attorney General of Ohio Timothy S. Hogan; "The Inspiration of the Perry Memorial," J. H. Freedlander, architect of the Memorial; "The Response of the Participating States to Ohio's Invitation," Senator A. E. Sisson, Treasurer-General of the Inter-State Board and President of the Pennsylvania Commission; "Perry's Victory the Precursor of One Hundred Years of Peace," General J. Warren Keifer, United States Commissioner.

From the Fourth of July to the formal celebration of the centenary of the Battle of Lake Erie, September 10th, Put-in-Bay was the scene of daily patriotic observances of the centennial period. Many patriotic societies,



YACHT PRISCILLA, FLAGSHIP OF CENTENNIAL REGATTA

educational institutions and military and industrial organizations held their annual meetings on the Island, and half a million people visited the slowly rising Memorial. The Niagara twice visited the ancient harbor during this period, remaining from two to five days in port, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm on both occasions.

The marine interest of the summer centered in the Perry's Centennial Regattas, under the auspices of the Inter-Lake Yachting Association, conducting its twentieth annual regatta. A program of four weeks was devoted to regattas of sail yachts, power hoats, aviation, rowing, cameing, swimming and other water sports, and many of the events included National as well as Inter-Lake participation. Upon this occasion the naval militia interests of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts were for the first time represented at an inland event of this character.

The Centenary exercises commemorating the Battle of Lake Erie were held Centennial on September 9th, 10th, and 11th, at which time ceremonies of a semi-dedica- Celebration tory nature were celebrated at the unfinished Memorial and a public meeting in the Put-in-Bay Coliseum and a centenary banquet at Hotel Breakers, Cedar Point, under the anspices of the Inter-State Board.

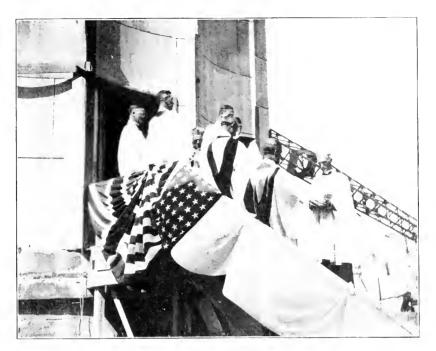
The afternoon meeting in the Coliseum at Put-in-Bay September 10th, the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie, was called to order by Presi-

Centennial Danquet dent-General George H. Worthington, who introduced Hon. James M. Cox. Governor of Ohio, as master of ceremonies. Addresses appropriate to the occasion were delivered by Former President of the United States William H. Taft, Dr. J. A. Macdonald, of Toronto, for the Dominion of Canada; Hon. Emory A. Walling, of Erie, Pa.; Hon. R. B. Burchard, Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island, and the Rev. A. J. Carev (colored), of Chicago.

In the evening of the same day the Inter-State Board tendered a banquet to the distinguished guests at the Hotel Breakers, Cedar Point. Eight hundred and thirty guests sat at tables, including official, military, naval and civic representatives of all the participating States. An introductory address of welcome was delivered by Commissioner Milton W. Shreve, of Pennsylvania, and the invocation by the Rev. Charles H. Herr, of St. Charles parish, Toledo.

At the conclusion of the banquet, President Clarke, of the Ohio Commission, took charge of the oratorical program as toastmaster, and the following notable responses were made by the guests of honor seated at the speakers' table: Hon. James M. Cox, Governor of Ohio, "Ohio and the Perry Centennial:" Hon, John K. Tener, Governor of Pennsylvania, "The Keystone of Patriotism;" Hon. James B. McCreary, Governor of Kentucky, "Kentucky in the War of 1812;" Hon. Edward F. Dunne, Governor of Illinois, "American Progress Made Possible by the Battle of Lake Erie;" Hon. Aram J. Pothier, Governor of Rhode Island, "Commodore Perry, the Commander and the Man:" Hon, Woodbridge N. Ferris, Governor of Michigan, "Lewis Cass, Michigan's Hero in the War of 1812;" Hon. Francis E. McGovern, Governor of Wisconsin, "The Relations of the English Speaking People Since the War of 1812;" Hon, William Sulzer, Governor of New York, "The War of 1812 the Precursor of a Century of Peace;" Hon. Samuel M. Ralston, Governor of Indiana, "Arbitration or War;" Mrs. William Gerry Slade, President of the National Society United States Daughters of 1812, "Our Society and its Work;" Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., Federal Commissioner of the Perry's Victory Centennial, "Our Federal Government Forgets not its Heroes:" Doctor James A. Macdonald, of Toronto, "Canada and the United States;" Hon. William H. Taft, former President of the United States; "The Measure of a Nation's True Success."

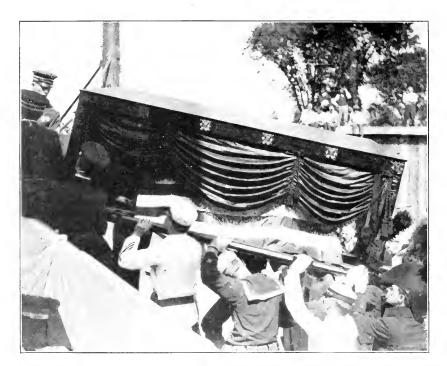
Concluding Ceremonies At 12 o'clock noon the following day, September 11th, occurred the disinterment, at Put-in-Bay, of the bodies of the American and British officers killed in the Battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1812, and their re-interment beneath the rotunda of the Memorial. The religious services were under the direction of the Rt. Rev. James DeWolf Perry, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island, and the Rev. Venerable Archdeacon H. J. Cody, D. D., L. L. D., of Toronto, and their assistants, including the vested choir of the Grace Episcopal Church of Sandusky, Ohio.



CLERGY AT THE MEMORIAL Awaiting the Catafalque Containing the Remains of the American and British Officers Killed in the Battle of Lake Erie.

The military exercises were under the direction of Commissioner Harry Cutler, of Rhode Island, Colonel Commanding the First Light Infantry Exercises Regiment and Band of Providence, R. I., as Chief Marshal. Participating in these exercises were a provisional battalion of United States Infantry, Capt. H. A. Smith commanding; officers and men from the U. S. S. Wolverine, Capt. William L. Morrison commanding; the Third Coast Artillery Company of the Rhode Island National Guard; the Third Division of the Rhode Island Naval Battalion; officers and men from the U. S. S. Essex, Dorothea, Don Juan de Austria and Hawk, Captain Anthony F. Nicklett Commanding; the Newport Artillery Company, Rhode Island Militia, and the First Light Infantry Regiment and Band, Rhode Island Militia.

A brilliant procession, composed of these units, and headed by Chief Marshal Cutler, the white-robed clerical representatives of the Episcopal church, the guests of honor and Governors of States escorted by members of the Inter-State Board, formed near the Memorial reservation and marched to the graves of the heroic dead on the border of the shaded park skirting the beautiful harbor of Put-in-Bay. The remains of the martyred American and British officers, which were buried at this spot one hundred years previously, had been exhumed, under the personal supervision of Commissioner Johannsen, of Ohio, by seamen from the crew of Rresident General Worth-



NAVAL MILITIAMEN BEARING THE CATAFALQUE INTO THE MEMORIAL

ington's yacht, Priscilla, under the command of Captain Charles T. Webster. They were but the fragments of mortal remains, but fully identified, scientifically as well as historically. Sealed in an air-tight box, they were placed by reverent hands in a magnificent catafalque, made for the occasion and borne by representatives of the naval militia, as the procession drew near and paused at the dismantled monument of cannon balls which had long marked their resting place, and which, erected as a modest tribute of patriotism by the people of Put-in-Bay, had hitherto been their only memorial.

As the remains were lifted in place, Secretary General Huntington and Financial Secretary Todd, of the Inter-State Board, stepped forward from the waiting procession, the former with a large silk American flag, and the latter with a British flag of the same material and dimensions: and the emblems of the two Nations were draped over the black hangings of the catafalque. Minute guns pealed forth from the ships in the harbor; the First Light Infantry Regiment Band of Rhode Island sounded the opening strains of a funeral march, the catafalque-bearers lifted their precious burden, and amidst a reverent silence not broken by thousands of spectators, the procession circled the now untenanted graves and directed its course along the Bay shore toward the Memorial.

Temporary stairways had been improvised at the Memorial, to obtain ingress to the bare and un-roofed rotunda for the comparatively few clerical

Flags of Two Nations

was to be the entrance toward the Lake shore, the Bishop of Rhode Island, the Rev. Venerable Archdeacon Cody and their assistants, surrounded by the vested choir, awaited the coming of the catafalque. Members of the Inter-State Board and distinguished guests took up positions within the rotunda, Rest of the musicians and various organizations composing the procession sur- Heroes rounded the great column with bared heads, and innumerable spectators viewed the scene from every point of vantage. The catafalque was borne slowly up the stairway, and upon reaching the crypt in the floor of the rotunda the box containing the remains was withdrawn from it and lowered into the open space. Solemn funeral rites were celebrated, and a solitary bugler blew

and official personages who conducted the ceremonies. In the space which

The Last

Thus the more than two month's celebration of the centenary of the Battle and of the ensuing century of peace between English-speaking people was concluded.

"taps" as the last resting place of all that was mortal of the brave men who had contended for an empire in the Battle of Lake Erie was sealed forever.

The countless details of the major celebration of the past two days had Perfect been carried out in perfect working order. There were more than a thousand official guests of the Inter-State Board on this occasion, hundreds of them coming to Put-in-Bay from remote points, North, South, East and West, and returning in accordance with original plans to their several places of departure. Aside from the admirable conduct of the military phases of the Celebration by Chief Marshal Harry Cutler, commanding the First Light Infantry Regiment and Band of Rhode Island, months of preparation in detail had been required for the remarkable success of the event, which was due in large measure to the oversight of Financial Secretary Todd, of the Inter-State Board, and the resourceful work of Director of Publicity Charles S. Magruder, of the Ohio Commission.

The organization of the Inter-State Board, at all times supervised by President-General Worthington, and with the execution of its plans aided by Commissioner Johannsen, of Ohio, on the ground, had throughout the summer of 1913 proved equal to its manifold tasks; with the result that history was made, as well as celebrated, in the official performance of the duty which the laws of the Nation and of eight sovereign States had imposed upon their Commissioners.



The Restoration and Cruise of the Niagara

N a pamphlet entitled, "The Perry's Victory Centennial Souvenir," published by The Journal of American History in 1913, and widely circulated in connection with the cruise of the Niagara around the Great Lakes in the summer of that year, reference is made to the Pennsylvania appropriation bill of 1911* as "containing the first allusion, in official documents of the Perry Celebration, to Perry's unraised flagship entombed in the harbor at Erie."

Origin of the RestoraAnd the author of the pamphlet continues: "Who first definitely broached the splendid project of raising the Niagara—whether General Sisson, of the Commission, or Captain William L. Morrison, of the Pennsylvania naval force aboard the Wolverine—it may be difficult positively to determine: but to both of these gentlemen it early presented itself as a practical possibility, since which time they have enthusiastically worked together, early and late, with a success now known to the entire Nation."

It can be no reflection upon the very efficient services of Captain Morrison in the restoration of the Niagara (and the facts should be known in justice to the truth of History) to record that the raising of the old flagship was the original thought of Senator Sisson, long prior to his appointment as a Commissioner of Pennsylvania, and that the reference to the subject in the Pennsylvania bill was not "the first allusion to it in official documents." There is no doubt that the idea of raising the Niagara occurred to Senator Sisson instantly on his being advised of the objects of the Ohio Commissioners in visiting Harrisburg in April, 1909; and, as the result of the impressions which he at that time communicated, the subject was referred to in a report to the Governor of Ohio which the Commissioners of that State authorized their secretary to draft at a meeting held November 12, 1909, more than two years prior to the introduction of the Pennsylvania bill. Conclusively, upon this subject, this report, which before being filed was read and approved at the first joint meeting of State Commissioners, held

^{*}See Page 57 in this volume.

at Toledo, December 3, 1909, which was attended by Commissioners Sisson, Shreve, Jones and Neff, representing Pennsylvania, said: "Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania have proposed to raise and restore the wreck of the flagship Niagara, of Commodore Perry's fleet, which has lain for nearly a century at the bottom of the harbor of Eric." The embodiment



THE RESTORED NIAGARA

of this language in the Ohio report was undoubtedly due to the conferences at Harrisburg between Senator Sisson and its author, seven months before the report was written, when the first legislation of the Keystone State, looking to the appointment of Commissioners, was under consideration. As a matter of fact, the enthusiasm created at the Toledo meeting before which this report was read, and which resulted in greatly expanding the views of the Commissioners present both in reference to the Centennial Celebration and the Memorial, was largely due to the fascination which lingered about the proposal to raise and restore the Niagara.

In the summer of 1912 the Pennsylvania Commissioners authorized Captain Morrison, at that time commanding the historic Pennsylvania naval militia ship Wolverine, formerly the Michigan, to employ a diver to make a careful examination of the condition of the Niagara, and this was promptly done.

Diver's Examination

Prepara-

tions for

Raising

"At the request of the Pennsylvania Perry's Victory Centennial Commission," reads Captain Morrison's report, made at the time, "the T. A. Gillespie Company diver was engaged to make an examination of the Niagara, sunk in Misery Bay, part of Erie Harbor, Pennsylvania. The wreck is located in about twenty feet of water, buried on an average in six feet of sand and mud. The starboard side was intact to a height of some six feet. The port side was more completely buried in the sand, and seemed to be in fair condition. The stem and stern-post were intact. I respectfully submit and consider it practical to rebuild this ship, and from the examination am satisfied that two-thirds of the original structure is still intact."

The contract for raising and beaching the Niagara was let November 10, 1912, "but owing to the severity of the weather and snow storms," in the words of Captain Morrison, "the work could not be satisfactorily accomplished as in more suitable weather." During the fall and winter the work went on slowly, most of the time through holes cut in the ice covering Misery Bay. Working through twenty feet of water, a sand sucker was used to uncover the hull, which lay buried in six feet of sand. With the removal of this sand, preparations were made for the work of raising, by passing four chains under the hull.

As described by Eusign Kessler, of the Wolverine, to accomplish this "two pieces of two-inch pipe were joined at an angle and attached to the bottom, giving a hydraulic pressure of approximately two hundred pounds per square inch. This pipe then formed a very powerful jet, which was placed in position at one side of the wreck and gradually forced under the hull by means of the hydraulic pressure behind it. The mud and sand were blown away, inch by inch, and the pipe-jet forced further and further under the wreck, until ropes attached to the ends of this pipe-jet could be fished up on the opposite side of the hull, and a heavy chain, attached to these ropes, drawn underneath the vessel."

Four chains, one forward, one aft, and two amidships, were thus placed around the sunken hull and made fast to strong beams, supported on pontoons, one on either side of the wreck. The actual raising was then begun, the hull of the historic battle-brig being "raised a link at a time," as expressed in one of Captain Morrison's reports, "by means of a twenty-foot lever."

The Niagara was brought to the surface on a blustering day, March 6, 1913, without any damage or breaking of her hull. Gradually the old brig,

THE MAGARA READY FOR THE LAUNCHING

still chained to the beams supported by the two pontoons, was shifted toward the shore of Misery Bay. On account of ice and the severe weather, the actual beaching was delayed until April 1, 1913.

Co-operation of Admiral Davis

Meanwhile, in the latter part of March of the same year, a meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee of the Inter-State Board was held at Washington, fortunately resulting in deeply interesting Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, U. S. N., Federal Commissioner, in the practical work on the Niagara's restoration. That interest subsequently insured the event in accordance with the requirements of historical accuracy.

Regarding his invaluable co-operation with the plans and processes, Rear Admiral Davis wrote to the author of the present History, in April, 1917:

My connection with the restoration of the ship was as an authority, for consultation and advice. I became interested in the work through a conversation with Treasurer-General Sisson at our meeting in Washington, in March, 1913. I found that there would be serious mistakes made unless expert advice was taken, for no one connected with the work knew anything about that type of ship. Consequently I co-operated with Captain Morrison, who had charge, furnishing drawings of many details, of the hull and rigging, notably of the battery, and inspected and corrected the working drawings. All of this was done through correspondence with Treasurer-General Sisson and Captain Morrison. I never saw the ship until we met her at Sandusky, in September, 1913.

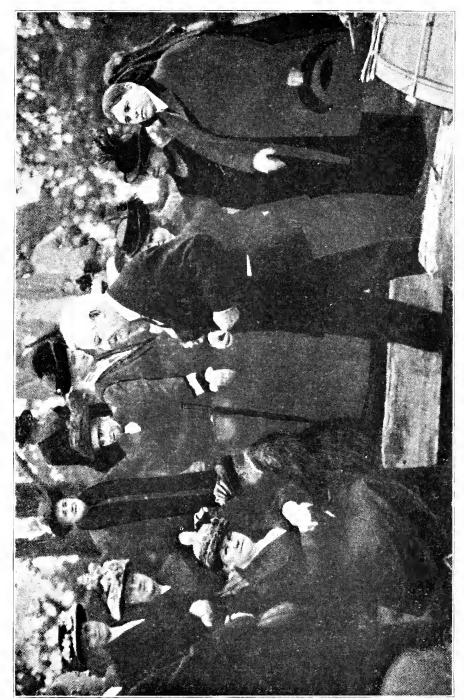
When the remains of the Niagara were raised from the bottom of the Lake, there was enough of her left to determine her lines, and fortunately there were two contiguous gun-ports which showed the spacing and number of the ports; and the steps of both masts were still visible in the keelson. The shelf for the deckbeams was also traceable. The sail plan was got from the Bureau of Construction, from a plan of a vessel of corresponding class.

Captain Morrison took the keenest interest in the work, the result of which was very satisfactory. There were some mistakes made and some omissions. I have consulted with Treasurer-General Sisson since, and went over the ship with him at Erie in 1914; and I have hopes that, if money can be procured for her repair and preservation, these mistakes may be corrected and the ship be made more complete and realistic.

Admiral Davis wrote from the technical standpoint of a naval expert. To the untrained eye of the average layman the Niagara was as "realistic" when she entered the various ports on her Centennial voyage in 1913 as she was to Captain Barclay and the sailors of the British fleet when she turned her broadsides upon them in the Battle of Lake Erie.

The state in which the Niagara reached the surface, on March 6th, is best described in a report made by Captain Morrison:

The condition of the hull is as follows: The starboard side was gone to the point of the turn of the bilge. The port side was intact amidships to the height of the rail for a distance of sixty feet, showing six gun ports. This section had to be removed before the ship was hauled out, as there



PRESIDENT SISSON, OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION, DELIVERING THE OPENING ADDRESS AT THE LAINCHING OF THE NIAGARA

were no decks left to support same. The keel, stem, stern-posts and natural knee floor timbers were in an excellent state of preservation, and will be used in the rebuilding of the brig. The bulwarks were of white pine, with red cedar and black walnut stanchions: the gun-ports, ten feet center, were thirty-six inches square. Bolts, that held the gun britchens, extended through the bulwarks and are fastened with slot and key. The action of the acid in the oak, in contact with the iron spikes, had in some cases eaten a hole two inches in diameter around the spikes, In other cases it had apparently preserved the wood and made each spike appear like a knot. The planking was worn away, presumably by the action of the sand, on an average of one inch. The oakum in the seams is still intact, and the seams were further calked with tea lead.

Re-Building

The contract for the rebuilding of the Niagara was signed on Saturday evening, April 5th, and on Monday following, April 7th, the work began. The hull was set squarely into position, blocked up from the shore, with a proper bed, and ways constructed. The lines of the vessel, with all her principal dimensions, etc., had been taken and transferred to a temporary mold loft.

These lines and other data were transferred by Captain Morrison and Ensign Kessler, of the Wolverine. They showed how advanced was the art of ship-building a hundred years ago, as practiced by Henry Eckford and Noah Brown. On April 7th the planking on the sides of the Niagara was intact.

The Niagara was, indeed, staunchly built, and it is astonishing how little of her structural parts were required to be restored. The rib between every frame was (is, it should be said, for these ribs are still in her) a "natural knee." Trees forking at a proper angle were selected and cut down so as to afford this natural bend, giving the old brig wonderful strength and ability to bear shocks and strains. Her keel is of black oak timber, fourteen by eighteen inches, remarkably preserved. It was used in its entirety in her rebuilding, as was most of the keelson, which is of timber ten by twelve inches. The frames are twelve inches under at the keel, with a center distance of twenty-one and one-half inches. The planking was of three-inch oak.

Her hull was held together by wooden pins, "tree-nails," and hand-hammered wrought-iron spikes—material as substantial as the solid timbers they fastened. While some oakum was used, the brig was largely calked with lead, a novel feature explained by the statement of Noah Brown that oakum was hard to get. The lead made her absolutely secure and water tight.

The steeler in the dead wood aft, instead of being of planks, was carved out of a single piece of wood. From stem to stern-post the Niagara is one hundred and eighteen feet long, has a thirty-foot beam, and a draft of about nine feet.

She was rebuilt and ready to launch in two months' time, April 7th to June 7, 1913; and as rebuilt contains an unexpectedly large amount of her original timbers—keel, keelson, ribs or frame in all the lower part of the

hull, stern-post, bow-stem, and large part of her planking. By their long immersion in the water her timbers were simply embalmed and preserved. Her lines and dimensions were perfectly obtained from her as she came up, and great spikes still standing in her keelson marked the exact position of her two masts. The arrangement of her gun-ports was also abundantly evident on her port side. As rebuilt she is still, in every essential, the old war-brig of 1813.

The Niagara was armed with eighteen thirty-two pound carronades, with two long twelve-pound guns, as "chasers," well forward in the bow. As rebuilt she has been given the same armament, her present guns being designed and cast as duplicates of the originals—of cast iron, with elevation adjustments effected by the wedge method. The gun barrel has a cast loop on its larger side which holds the barrel in the form of a trunnion by means of a long bolt. The entire gun and gun carriage swing on a provided bolt, and the entire machine swings in horizontal range about this bolt, being supported in the rear of the carriage by four-inch rollers.

The launching of the raised Niagara occurred on the morning of June 1, 1913, in the presence of a distinguished and deeply interested, but not numerous, company. The launching party first inspected the ship. The props were then removed, the lines holding her were cut and she started down the ways. Half way down she refused to go farther, and it was evening before, with the assistance of tugs, she was brought into the water; but, once there, she rode the waves as proudly as of vore.

Meanwhile the launching exercises were conducted on the shore of Misery Bay, preceded by a program of patriotic vocal and band music. President Sisson, of the Pennsylvania Commission, who was also Treasurer-General Launching of the Inter-State Board, delivered the opening address. Miss Sarah Reed, Regent of the Presque Isle Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, spoke for that organization, presenting a portrait of Commodore Perry for the cabin of the Niagara. Lieutenant Governor Roswell B. Burchard, of Rhode Island, appropriately voiced the sentiment of Rhode Island, Perry's native State, respecting the occasion; and the oratorical program closed with a valuable historical address by Commissioner Milton W. Shreve, of Pennsylvania, Representative in Congress from the Erie district.

The cost of raising and equipping the Niagara was assumed exclusively by the Pennsylvania Commissioners, from their general State appropriation. It approximated \$35,000, and the old flagship continues as the property of the State of Pennsylvania, with permanent quarters at Erie.

The itinerary of the Niagara in her prolonged cruise around the Great Lakes, visiting their principal ports, during the Centennial Celebration of 1913, during which she was the center of attraction at all local celebrations, was arranged by the Inter-State Board, and the voyage was under the direction of its general officers. The old ship made her debut in the series of celebrations, at the initial one held at Erie, beginning July 6th, and subse-

Armament

Exercises

Itinerary

quently pursued the following official itinerary: Fairport, Ohio, July 14th-15th; Lorain, Ohio, July 15th-20th; Put-in-Bay, Ohio, July 20th-26th; Monroe, Mich., July, 26th-27th; Toledo, Ohio, July 27th-30th; Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 4th-8th; Green Bay, Wis., Aug. 10th-13th; Chicago, Ill., Aug. 16th-21st; Put-in-Bay, Ohio, Aug. 26th-28th; Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 2nd-6th; Sandusky, Ohio, Sept. 8th-9th; Put-in-Bay, Ohio, Sept. 10th-11th; Detroit, Mich., Sept. 12th-13th; Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 14th-17th.

The good ship was therefore continuously in service on her mission of patriotism during a period of two months and eleven days. Due to the skillful management of her crew and of the officers and men of her naval militia convoys, her schedule was strictly carried out, with but a single exception, when severe storms delayed one of her arrivals at Put-in-Bay.

Throughout her voyage the Niagara was under escort of two or more of

the naval militia warships of the Great Lakes, revenue cutters and other

craft, at times making an imposing fleet. It was deemed unwise for the flagship to make the cruise under her own sail, and by arrangement with the Pennsylvania Commissioners she was placed in tow of the Wolverine, commanded by Captain Morrison. Her other permanent convoy for the whole voyage was the Ohio naval militia ship Essex, under command of Captain Anthony F. Nicklett, who rendered most efficient service to the Wolverine's task of navigation and in strict observation of the itinerary. In addition to these vessels, acting as escort of the Niagara, there were, at various times and places, as units of the fleet, the Ohio naval militia ship Dorothea, the Michigan gun-boats Yantic and Don Juan de Austria, the United States gun-boat Hawk, provided by the New York Commissioners, the United States revenue cutters Tuscarora and Morrell, detailed by the

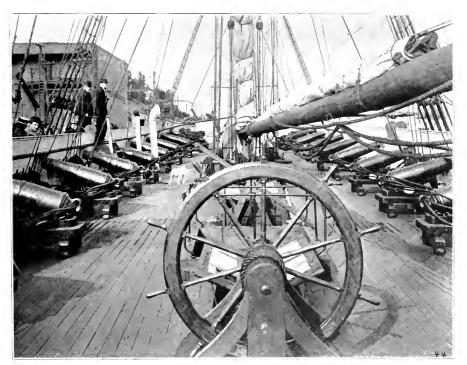
Escorting Fleet

No more fitting and at the same time brief tribute to the Nation-wide interest which was excited by the raising, restoration and cruise of the Niagara—an interest extending over a period of two years—could be cited here, than that of the historian of the New York Commission, Secretary George D. Emerson, contained in his voluminous report of the Buffalo Celebration, in which he said:

Secretary of the Treasury, naval militia ships of Illinois and Wisconsin, and numerous fine private yachts, prominent among them being the Priscilla, owned and sailed by Commodore George H. Worthington, President-General

Public Interest of the Inter-State Board.

It is with the greatest pleasure that we are able to report that this project, unique in the history of the navies of the world, was successfully carried out, and that millions of people along the Great Lakes and adjacent thereto were enabled to look upon and visit a war vessel which had taken part in a great naval battle a hundred years before, and which again traversed the waters sailed over at the time. It is impossible to describe in words the enthusiasm which the appearance of this time-honored craft aroused in the multitudes who were permitted to share in the wonderful spectacle, unequaled in any generation, and which possibly may never be duplicated.



DECK VIEW OF THE RESTORED NIAGARA

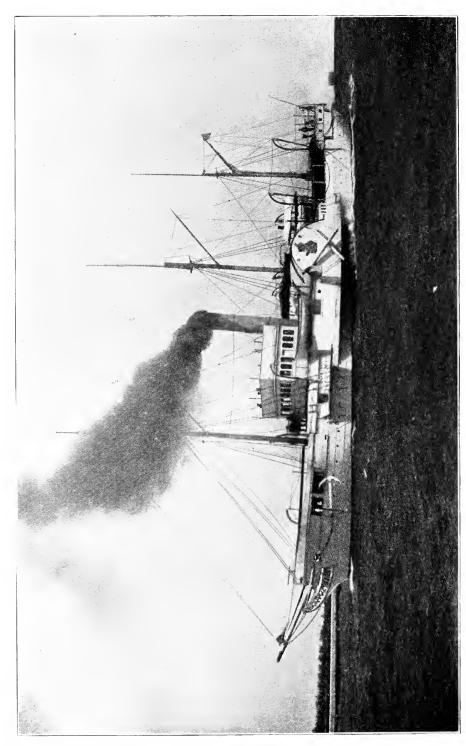
It was impossible even to consider the many demands for the presence of the Niagara which public interest created, in cities on the Lakes and far remote. As an evidence of their wide-spread emphasis, it may be related that an invitation for the old flagship, with a proposition to pay all expenses of her transportation, whether by water or overland on flat cars, came to the Inter-State Board from New Orleans.

The city officials of Cleveland were at first indifferent to the series of local celebrations planned in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie, but, as the Niagara made her rounds of the Lake ports, acclaimed by millions, the most insistent demands came from them looking to her presence at a late-planned but highly successful Cleveland celebration: and it was accorded.

From the harbor of Cleveland the crowned and garlanded victor of the Battle of Lake Erie set forth for her permanent home at Erie, Pa., September 17, 1913, and in the port whose virgin forest gave her to American history a century before, found rest from her long voyage.

In concluding this narration of her raising, restoration and cruise, it is most appropriate to cite certain observations of Rear Admiral Davis, Federal Commissioner of the Inter-State Board, relative to the ship and the battle whose tide she turned under the inspiration of the dauntless Perry, contained in his letter already quoted in reference to the technique of her re-building.

Homeward



THE WOLVERINE, FORMERLY THE MICHGAN, CONVOY OF THE NIAGARA IN THE SERIES OF CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS OF 1913.

[See Appendix Q.]

"The Niagara and the vessels which composed Perry's little squadron," wrote Admiral Davis, "fought and won one of the most important battles of naval history; but they were insignificant in themselves and must not be Lessons taken as types of the heavy fighting ships of that day. They were sufficient Niagara for the purpose for which they were built; but the Niagara and her sisters of Lake Erie bore about the same relation to the first-rate ships of their period that a fourth class cruiser, or gunboat, would bear to a first-line battleship in a modern navy. This fact should not be lost sight of, and the public should not be led to believe that the Niagara represents the full

power of naval ships of her period. This in nowise detracts from the splendor of the victory, nor from the far-reaching importance of its results."



A Retrospect of the Battle of Lake Erie

A Leader of Men HE historic naval engagements of the world are to be judged perhaps from three standpoints, related to one another more or less through a common identity, but widely different in their immediate aspects. The armaments and number of men involved are one consideration; the quality of personal bravery and single leadership are another, and their near and remote consequences are a third. Viewed from the standpoint of armament and the number of men engaged, the Battle of Lake Erie never could be regarded as important. Considered as to its revelations of personal bravery and the masterly leadership of one man, Oliver Hazard Perry, (See Appendix R) it stands unsurpassed in history; and contemplated, after the lapse of a century, in the light of its stupendous consequences, it takes perhaps first rank in the annals of naval warfare as an epoch-making event.

The universal tribute of popular romantic interest has been paid for a hundred years to this exploit, while historians have devoted to it a degree of attention in respect to both details and viewpoint conspicuous for the inconsistency of their several narratives, though all have united in acknowledgment of the superior human courage and evidence of personal leadership which it presented to the people of the generation which witnessed it and to posterity.

The most graphic story of the Battle of Lake Erie is undoubtedly that of the eminent historian, George Bancroft; but it is interwoven with numerous impressions of the times and deductions of the author respecting matters not of first import, to such an extent that it cannot always be accepted as authentic, regarding minor details, while obviously it is not confined to essential facts. Nevertheless, insofar as it is confirmed by other historians and the testimony of participants in the battle, notably that of Dr. Usher Parsons, fleet surgeon under Commodore Perry, as given in his address delivered at the dedication of the Perry Monument in Cleveland, Ohio, September 10th, 1860, Bancroft's narrative is at once the most trustworthy and interesting of all devoted to this vital chapter of American history; and it is to him we are indebted for the dramatic account here largely reproduced, of the events leading to "Perry's Victory," including the remarkable achievement of building and equipping his fleet and the incidents of the conflict in respect to both combatants.

In the last weeks of 1812, Oliver Hazard Perry, a lieutenant in the United States Navy, then twenty-seven years of age, despairing of a seagoing vessel, sent to the Secretary of the Navy "a tender of his services for the Lakes." Tired of inactivity, he was quickened by the fame which men Perry's even vounger than himself had just gained on the ocean. At that time he held the command of a flotilla of gun-boats, in the harbor of Newport; "possessing an ardent desire to meet the enemies of his country," and hoping one day to lead to battle the able and brave men who were at that time under his orders, he took "unwearied pains to prepare them for such an event," training them to the use of small arms, the exercise of the great guns, and every warlike service on ship-board.

Ambition

The authority of Commodore Channeey, who took charge in person of the operations on Lake Ontario, extended to all the upper lakes. received Perry's application with delight, and accepted it with alacrity. "You," thus the veteran wrote to the impatient young man, "are the very person that I want, for a service in which you may gain a reputation for yourself and honor for your country."

His sweet disposition, cheerfulness and modest courage, his intuitive good judgment and quickness of will, had endeared him to his subordinates; and one hundred and forty-nine of them, officers, men and boys, for the most part, like himself, natives of Rhode Island, volunteered to go with him, in the dead of winter, on the unknown service.

Receiving his orders on the 17th of February, 1813, on that very day he sent forward one-third of the volunteers, under Sailing-Master Almy, as many more on the 19th, under Sailing-Master Champlin, the rest on the 21st, under Sailing-Master Taylor, and on the 22nd, delivering over his command in Newport, he began the journey across the country, took with him, from his father's house, his brother Alexander, a boy of twelve, met Channcey at Albany, and pursuing his way in part through the wilderness, he arrived, on the 3d of March, at Sackett's Harbor. The command on Lake Ontario was important, and to its chief officers was paramount. In consequence of a prevailing rumor of an intended attack by the British, on that station, to destroy the squadron and the vessels on the stocks, Chauncey Arrival at Erie detained Perry and all his old companions for a fortnight, and one-third of these companions he never let go from his own ships on Lake Ontario.

Not till the 16th of March was Perry permitted to leave Sackett's Harbor. On the 24th he reached Buffalo. The next day was given to an inspection of the navy-yard at Black Rock. On the 26th Perry set out in a sleigh over the frozen lake and on the following afternoon reached the harbor of Erie. There he found that the keels of two brigs had been laid and three gunboats nearly finished by New York mechanics, under the direction of Noah Brown, as master-shipwright; but no precautions for defense had been taken; not a musket was employed to guard against a sudden attack of the enemy; nor had the ice been used for the transportation of cannon from Buffalo. The supervising power of the young commander was at once exerted. Before night he organized a guard out of the villagers of Erie, ordered Sailing-Master Dobbins (See Appendix S) to repair to Buffalo, to bring up forty seamen, muskets, powder, and, if possible, cannon; and wrote to the navy agent at Pittsburgh to hasten the movements of a party of shipwrights, on their way from Philadelphia.

The country expected Perry to change the whole course of the war in the West, by obtaining command of the water, which the British as yet possessed without dispute. The want of that supremacy had lost Hull and Winchester and their forces, had left to the British Detroit and Michillimacinac and the Northwest, and still impeded all the purposes of General William Henry Harrison, commanding the American land forces. (See Appendix T.) The route from Dayton, in Ohio, to the Lake, was so difficult that the line of road through the forest and prairies could be traced by the wrecks of wagons, clinging with tenacity to the rich, miry soil; while the difficulties of transportation by land, along the lake shore, were insurmountable. Yet, to create a superior naval force on Lake Eric, it was necessary to bring sails, cordage, cannon, powder, military stores, from a distance of five hundred miles, through a region of which a considerable part was uninhabited.

Under the cheering influence of Perry, the work proceeded with harmonious diligence. He was the central point of confidence, for he turned everything to account. The white and black oak, and the chestnut of the neighboring woods, often cut down on the day on which they were used, furnished the frames of the vessels; the outside planks were of oak alone, the decks of pine. To eke out the iron, every scrap was gathered from the village smithies and welded together. Of blacksmiths, but two came from Philadelphia; others were taken from the militia, who were called out as a guard. Taylor, having, on the 30th of March, arrived from Sackett's Harbor, with twenty officers and men, Perry left him for a few days in command, and, by a hurried visit to Pittsburgh, quickened the movements on which he depended for more artificers, canvas, muskets, small guns, shot

Building the Fleet

and balls.

On the third of May the gun-boats were launched, and at sunset of the twenty-third, the brigs, each of 141 feet in length, of five hundred tons burden, pierced for twenty guns, were got ready for launching. Just at that moment Perry received information that Fort George, the British post at the outlet of the Niagara, was to be attacked by the American army, in concert with the fleet on Lake Ontario. As soon as night closed in, he threw himself into a four-oared open boat; through darkness, and against squalls and head-winds, reached Buffalo the next day, and on the evening of the twentyfifth, joined Chauncev as a volunteer.

"No person on earth could at this time be more welcome," said Chauncev to the young hero whose coming was unexpected. Perry was taken to counsel on the best mode of landing the troops and rendered essential aid in Fort their debarkation, winning general applause for his judgment, gallantry and alacrity. The official report declares that "he was present at every point where he could be useful, under showers of musketry."

He escaped unhurt and turned the capture of Fort George to account for his duty on Lake Erie. The British being driven from both banks of the Niagara, Perry could remove from Black Rock the public vessels which had hitherto been confined there by Canadian batteries. Of these the largest was the Caledonia, which Lieutenant Elliott had captured from the British in the previous year. The others were three small schooners and a sloop, trading vessels purchased for the government, and fitted out as gun-boats by Henry Eckford, of New York. They were laden with all the naval stores at Black Rock, and by the aid of oxen and seamen a detachment of two hundred soldiers was tracked against the vehement current.

It took a fortnight of almost incredible fatigue to bring them up to Buffalo, where danger began. The little flotilla had altogether but eight guns. Finnis, a skillful and experienced officer, who still commanded the British squadron, was on the watch, with a force five or six times as great. But Perry, by vigilance and promptness, escaped, and in the evening of the eighteenth of June, just as the British squadron hove in sight, he brought his group of gun-boats into the harbor of Erie.

The incessant exertion of all his faculties, night watching and unending care, wore upon Perry's frame; but there could be no pause in his efforts, for there was no end to his difficulties. His example sustained the spirit of the workmen. One-fifth of them were sick, but the work was kept up all day and all night by the rest, who toiled on without a murmur, and not one Lawrence deserted. The brig over which Perry was to raise his flag, was, by the Niagara Secretary of the Navy, named Lawrence, in honor of the gallant officer who could die in his country's service, but could not brook defeat; the other, equal to it in size and strength, was called the Niagara. By the tenth of July all the vessels were equipped, and could have gone out in a day after the reception of their crews; but there were barely men enough for one of

the brigs. All recruits were furnished, not directly from Philadelphia, as a thoughtful secretary would have ordered, but with much loss of time, roundabout, by way of Sackett's Harbor, and through Chauncey, who was under a perpetual temptation to detain the best on Lake Ontario.

Aggravating Delays On the twentieth of July the British, now commanded by the veteran Barclay (See Appendix U), rode in triumph off the bar of Erie. Perry bent his eyes longingly on the east; he watched the coming of every mail, of every traveler, as the harbinger of the glad tidings that men were on the way. "Give me men," he wrote to Chauncey, "and I will acquire honor and glory both for you and myself, or perish in the attempt. Think of my situation; the enemy within striking distance, my vessels ready, and I obliged to bite my fingers with vexation, for want of men. I know you will send them as soon as possible, yet a day appears an age."

On the twenty-third Champlin arrived with a reinforcement of seventy persons, but they were "a motley set of negroes, soldiers and boys." Chauncey repelled all complaints. "I have yet to learn," said he, "that the color of the skin can affect a man's qualifications or usefulness. I have nearly fifty blacks on board of this ship, and many of them are among my best men." Meantime Perry declared himself "pleased to see anything in the shape of a man." But his numbers were still incomplete. "My vessels," he again wrote, "are all ready, our sails are bent, Barclay has been bearding me for several days. I long to have at him; he shows no disposition to avoid the contest."

Perry had not in his character one grain of envy. Impatient as a spirited race-horse, to win the palm in the contest for glory, no one paid a heartier or more genial tribute to the merit of every other officer, even where, like Morris, a junior officer received promotion over his head. He now invited Chauncey himself to come up with sufficient men, beat the British on Lake Erie, and return to crush them on Lake Ontario. In his zeal for his country and the service, he subdued his own insatiable thirst for honor. Meantime he suffered most keenly from his compulsatory inactivity; for letters from the Secretary of the Navy required his active co-operation with the army, and when he explained to Harrison the cause of delay, the Secretary child him for letting his weakness be known.

The harbor of Erie is a beautiful expanse of water, today offering shelter to navies of merchantmen, but at that time isolated by a bar precluding the entrance or egress of vessels of considerable draught. It remained to lift the armed brigs over the shallow, and it was to be done as it were in the presence of an enemy. Success required secrecy and dispatch.

On the first of August the British squadron disappeared. On the instant Perry seized the opportunity to affect the dangerous achievement. Camels had been provided to lift the brigs; the lake was lower than usual, but the weather was still. The guns of the Lawrence, all loaded and shotted, were whipped out and landed on the beach, and on the morning of the second the camels were applied.

On the first experiment the timbers yielded a little to the strain, and the camels required to be sunk a second time. From daylight on the second of Bar August, to the fourth, Perry, whose health had already suffered, was constantly on the alert, without sleep or rest; his example heartened his men.

After toiling all day on the second, all the next night, the next day, and again another night, the Lawrence, at daylight, on the fourth, was fairly over the bar. On the fifth the Niagara was got over at the first attempt.

"Thank God," wrote Perry, "the other sloop-of-war is over; in a few hours I shall be after the enemy, who is now making off."

Ill provided as he was with men and officers, he gave chase to the British, but his daring was vain; they retreated to Malden, and he returned to anchor off Erie.

Till the new ship, which the British were equipping at Malden, should be ready, Perry had the superiority, and he used it to lade his vessels with military stores for the army near Sandusky; but, for a battle on the Lake, he needed officers, as well as seamen.

"I have been on the station," he could say, "for five months, without an officer of the least experience, except one sailing-master."

Just then a midshipman arrived with a letter that Lieutenant Elliott (soon promoted to a commander) was on the way, with eighty men and several officers, and a vessel was at once hurried off to bring them up. But a letter Arrival also came to Perry from Chauncey, marked in its superscription, and in of Elliott every line by impatience, if not by insult. Perry was justly moved by its tone, but, after complaint, remonstrance, and further letters, he acted like "an officer whose first duty it is to sacrifice all personal feelings to his public duties."

Elliott, on his arrival, took command of the Niagara, and Perry, with a generosity that was natural to him, allowed him to select for his own ship the best of the men who came with him.

On the twelfth, Perry, having traced his plan of battle, in case of attack, ranged his squadron in a double column, and sailed for the upper end of the Lake. Arriving off Cunningham Island, one of the enemy's schooners appeared in sight, was chased, and escaped capture only by disappearing at nightfall among the islands.

On the evening of the nineteenth, as the squadron lay off Sandusky, General Harrison came on board the Lawrence with Cass, McArthur, Gaines and Croghan. At the same time came six and twenty chiefs of the Shaw- Visit from nees, Wyandots and Delawares, by whose influence it was hoped to detach the Indians of the Northwest from the British service. Between Harrison and Perry the happiest spirit of concert prevailed. The General pointed out

Harrison

to him the excellence of the harbor, Put-in-Bay, which became his anchoring ground after he had landed the stores for the army and reconnoitred the British squadron at Malden.

Chauncey had promised to send fifty marines but had recalled them when on their way to Lake Erie. Harrison, who saw the want unsupplied and observed how much the little squadron had been weakened by sickness, now sent on board from his army near one hundred men, all of whom were volunteers. Some of these, having served as boatmen on the Ohio, were put on duty as seamen; the rest, chiefly men of Kentucky, who had never before seen a ship, acted as marines.

Illness of Perry Just then Perry was taken down by a violent attack of lake fever, but it was no time to yield to physical weakness; he gave up to the care of himself only the few days necessary to make the crews acquainted with each other and to teach the new men the use of the guns.

On the first of September he was able to be on deck and again sailed toward Malden. Here he found that the British had equipped their new ship, which they had proudly named Detroit as a memorial of their conquest; but, though Perry defied them, the British, as yet, showed no disposition to meet him, and he returned to Put-in-Bay.

But meantime the British army, which had been accustomed to the abundance and security which the dominion of the water had afforded, began to suffer from the want of provisions; and, to restore the uninterrupted communication with Long Point, General Proctor insisted on the necessity of risking a naval engagement, of which the issue was not thought uncertain. Of this Perry was seasonably informed.

On the sixth he again reconnoitred Malden and finding the enemy still at his moorings, he returned once more to fill his anchorage, to make his final arrangements for the conflict, which was inevitably near at hand. On the evening of the ninth, he summoned by signal the commanders of the several vessels, and gave them their instructions in writing. It was his policy to fight the enemy at close quarters; to each vessel its antagonist on the British side, was marked out; to the Lawrence, the Detroit; to the Niagara, the Queen Charlotte; and the written order said: "Engage each your designated adversary in close action, at half cable-length." He also showed them a flag of blue bunting, on which were painted in white letters the last words of Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship." It was a bright autumn night; the moon was at the full; as they parted, each to return to his vessel, the last injunction of their young commander was given, in the words of Nelson: "If you lay your enemy close alongside, you cannot be out of your place."

Plans for Battle

At sunrise, on the tenth, the British squadron was discovered from the masthead of the Lawrence, gallantly bearing down for action. To Perry, all languishing as he was from the wasting attack of a severe bilious fever, the news was as welcome as the bidding of the most important duty of his

life. His anchors were soon lifted, and his squadron began beating out of the bay, against a gentle breeze from the south-west. Three or four hours passed away in this contest with an adverse wind, when he resolved to wear ship, and run to leeward of the island. "You will engage the enemy from to leeward," said the Sailing-Master, Taylor. "To windward or to leeward," answered Perry, "they shall fight today." But Nature, on that occasion, came into an alliance with his hopeful courage, and the wind shifted to the south-east. A slight shower had fallen in the morning, the sky became clear. The day on which Perry, forming his line, slowly bore up towards the enemy, then nearly three leagues off, was one of the loveliest of the beautiful days of Autumn.

At first the Niagara led the van. When within about a league of the British, Perry saw that Barclay, with whose vessel he was to engage, occupied the head of the British line, and he promptly altered the disposition of his vessels, to conform to it.

The British squadron had hove-to, in close order, the ships' heads to the southward and westward, and waiting to be attacked, the sides of the vessels, newly painted, glittering in the sun, and their gay colors flying in the breeze. The Detroit, a new brig of nineteen or twenty guns, commanded by Position Barclay, an experienced officer, who had fought with Nelson, at Trafalgar, was in the van, supported by the Chippewa, a gun-boat, with one long eighteen, on a pivot. Next rode the Hunter of ten guns. The Queen Charlotte, of seventeen guns, commanded by Finnis, a gallant and tried officer, who had commanded the squadron till Barclay's arrival, was the fourth and was flanked by the Lady Prevost, which carried thirteen guns, and the Little. Belt, which had three.

On the American side, Perry, in the Lawrence, of twenty guns, flanked on his left by the Scorpion, under Champlin, with one long, and one short gun, and the Ariel, under Lieutenant Almy, with four short twelves, and sustained on his right by Turner, in the Caledonia, with three long twentyfours, were to support each other, and cope with the Chippewa, the Detroit, and the Hunter; while Elliott, in the Niagara, a noble vessel, of twenty guns, which was to encounter the Queen Charlotte, came next; and with Almy, in the Somers, with two long thirty-twos; the Porcupine, with one long thirty-two; the Tigress, with one long twenty-four, and the Trippe, with one long thirty-two, was to engage the Lady Prevost and the Little Belt. The American gun-boat Ohio was absent on special service.

In ships the British had the superiority, their vessels being stronger, and their forces being more concentrated; the American gun-boats at the right of the American line, separated from each other by at least a half cable's length, Forces were not near enough for good service. In number of guns the British had 63, the Americans 54. In action at a distance, the British, who had 35 long guns to 15, had greatly the advantage; in close action the weight of metal

Compared

Action Begun would favor the Americans. The British commander had one hundred and fifty men from the royal navy, eighty Canadian sailors, and two hundred and forty soldiers, mostly regulars, and some Indians, making, with their officers, a little more than five hundred men, of whom at least four hundred and fifty were efficient. The American crews, of whom about one-fourth were from Rhode Island, one fourth regular seamen, American or cosmopolitan, about one-fourth raw volunteers from Pennsylvania, Ohio, but chiefly Kentucky, and about one-fourth blacks, numbered on the muster-roll four hundred and ninety, but of these one hundred and sixteen were sick, nearly all of whom were too weak to come on deck, so that the efficient force of the squadron was a little less than four hundred.

While the Americans, having the weather-gauge, bore up for action, Perry unfolded to the crew of the Lawrence the motto flag; it was received with hearty cheers and run to the top of the fore-royal in sight of all the squadron. The decks were wetted and strown with sand, to insure a firm foothold when blood should begin to flow; and refreshments were hastily served. For an hour the stillness of expectation continued unbroken, till a bugle was heard to sound on board the Detroit, followed by loud and concerted cheers from all the British line, and Barclay began the conflict, in which the defeat of the Americans would yield to the British the superiority in arms on the land, bare the shores of Ohio to ruthless havoc and ravage, leave Detroit and the Far West in the power of the English king, let loose the savage with his tomahawk on every family of emigrants along the border, and dishonor the star-spangled banner on the continent and on the lakes.

At fifteen minutes before twelve Barclay began the action by firing a single twenty-four pound shot at the Lawrence, which had then approached within a mile and a half, or less, of the British line. The shot did not take effect; but it was clear that he desired to conduct the fight with the American squadron at a distance, which his very great superiority in long guns marked out as his wisest plan. It was, on the other hand, the object of Perry to bring his squadron as near to his antagonist as possible, for he had the advantage in weight of metal. In five minutes more a shot from the Detroit struck the Lawrence and passed through her bulwarks.

At that moment the advantage lay altogether with the British, whose line headed nearly south-south-west. The Americans, as they advanced, headed about south-west, with the wind abeam; so that the two lines formed an acute angle of about fifteen degrees; the Lawrence as yet scarcely reached beyond the third vessel in the British line, so that she was almost as much in the rear of the Detroit as in advance of the Queen Charlotte. The Caledonia was in its designated place in the American line, at a half-cable's length from the Lawrence, and from the angle at which the line formed, a little less near the enemy. The Niagara, which followed the Caledonia, was abaft the beam of the Charlotte and opposite the Lady Prevost, but at a

slightly greater distance from the British than the ships which preceded her. As for the gun-boats, they would have spread beyond the British lines by more than a quarter of a mile, had they been in their places, each distant from the other a half-cable's length; but they were dull sailers, and the sternmost was more than two miles distant from the enemy and more than a mile behind the Lawrence.

At five minutes before twelve the Lawrence, which was already suffering, began to return the British attack from her long twelve-pounder; the two schooners on her weather-bow, the Scorpion under Champlin, the Ariel under Lieutenant Packet, were ordered by trumpet to open their fire, and the action became general along the two lines. The two schooners bravely kept their place all the day and gallantly and steadily rendered every aid which their few guns and weight of armament allowed. The Caledonia was able to engage at once and effectively, for she carried two long twenty-fours; but the carronades of the Niagara fell short of their mark. Elliott therefore at first used only one long twelve-pounder, which was on the side toward the enemy; but he soon moved another where it could be serviceable, so that while his ship carried twenty guns, he discharged but two, which, however, were plied so vigorously, that in the course of two hours or more, nearly all the shot of that calibre was expended. The sternmost gun-boats could as yet take no part in the fight.

It was under these circumstances that Perry formed the desperate but necessary resolution of taking the utmost advantage of the superior speed of the Lawrence, and leaving the Caledonia, he advanced upon the enemy; so that, however great might have been the zeal of every officer in the other ships of his squadron, he must necessarily have remained for a short time exposed alone. The breeze was light; his motion was slow; and as he fanned down with the flagging wind, the Detroit with her long guns planted her shot in the Lawrence deliberately and at discretion. The Scorpion and Ariel, all exposed as they were for the want of bulwarks, accompanied the flagship, but suffered little, for they were neglected by the enemy, who concentrated his fire on the Lawrence.

At noon Perry luffed up and tried the effect of the first division of his battery on the starboard side, but it did not much injure his antagonist. He therefore bore away again and approached nearer and still nearer, and, after firing a broadside at a quarter past twelve, once more continued his onward The course, till he arrived "within canister shot distance," or within five hundred Niagara yards, or a little less, when he took a position parallel to the Detroit; and, notwithstanding what he had suffered from loss of men and injury to his rigging, he poured in upon her a swift, continuous and effective fire. Here the good effect of his discipline was apparent; his men showed how well they had been trained to the guns, which were rapidly and skillfully served. In the beginning of the conflict the Niagara came in for a share of the attention

of the enemy, whose shot very early took effect upon her and carried away one of her fore-top-mast-back-stays. But at half-past twelve, Finnis, who commanded the Queen Charlotte, perceived that the Niagara, which was apparently destined for his antagonist, "kept so far to windward as to render his twenty-four-pounder carronades useless," made sail for the purpose of assisting the Detroit; so that Perry, in the Lawrence, aided only by the schooners on his weather-bow and the distance shots of the Caledonia, had to contend in close action with more than twice his force.

Awful Carnage

The carnage was terrible, yet the Commodore, as his men loved to call their young commander, was on that day nerved by a superior spirit. His young brother, a boy of thirteen, was struck down at his side, but he was spared the trial of seeing him die; the blow came only from fragments, which had been dashed to pieces by a ball; and he soon recovered. Yarnall, his first lieutenaut, came to him with the report that all the officers in his division were cut down and asked for others. They were assigned him; but he soon returned with a renewal of the same tale and the same request. "I have no more officers to furnish you," said Perry; "you must endeavor to make out by yourself." And Yarnall was true to the admonition; though at least thrice wounded, he kept on deck, ever directing his battery in person. Forest, the second lieutenant, was struck down at Perry's side, by a grape shot; but the ball had spent its force; he was only stunned and soon recovered. The dving, with whom the deck was strewn, rested their last looks upon the countenance of their beloved commander; and when men at the guns were swept away, the survivors turned silently round to catch his eve, as they stepped into the places of their companions who had fallen. Brooks of Massachusetts, an excellent officer of marines, was fearfully mangled by a cannon ball in the hip. Carried down to the surgeon's apartment, he asked no aid, for he knew his doom, and that he had life in him for only one or two half hours; but as he gave himself over to death, he often inquired how the day was going; and when the crowd of new-comers from the deck showed how deadly was the contest, he ever repeated his hope for the safety of the Commodore.

It is unprofitable, for the purposes of this Retrospect, to analyze the motives which prompted the conduct of Elliott, commanding the Niagara, at this critical moment. According to his own account, in conformity with his orders to close with the Queen Charlotte, he at first determined to run through the line in pursuit of her; but he changed his purpose when he saw that the Lawrence was crippled. After a consultation with the purser, Magrath, who was an experienced seaman, he agreed that "if the British effect the weather gauge, we are gone;" so he kept his place next in line to the Caledonia, which lingered behind because she was a poor sailer.

Thus Perry lay exposed to thrice his force, at the distance of fifteen hundred or a thousand feet, aided only by the two schooners on his beam and the

constant help of the Caledonia. Under the heavy fire the men on deck became fewer, but Perry continued the action with unabated serenity. Parsons, the surgeon's mate, and the only man in the fleet who was then able to render surgical aid, heard a call for him at the small skylight, that let in the Stricken day upon his apartment; and as he stepped up he recognized the voice of his Lawrence commander, who said, with a placid countenance and quiet tone: "Doctor, send me one of your men," meaning one of the six men allowed for assistance to the wounded. The call was obeyed; in a few minutes it was successively renewed and obeyed, till at the seventh call, Parsons could only answer that there were no more.

"Are there any that can pull a rope?" asked Perry; and two or three of the wounded crawled on deck, to lend a hand at pulling at the last guns. Wilson Mays, who was so sick as to be unfit for the deck, begged to be of

"But what can you do?" was the question.

And he replied: "I can sound the pump, and let a strong man go to the guns." He accordingly sat down by the pump, and at the end of the fight was found at his post, "with a ball through his heart." The surgeon's apartment could offer no security to the wounded. In the shallow vessel it was necessarily on a level with the water, and was repeatedly perforated by cannon balls. Once as the surgeon stooped to dress a wound, a ball passed directly over his head and must have destroyed him, had he not been bending down. A wounded midshipman, just as he left the surgeon's hands, was dashed against the ship's side by a cannon ball. On deck, the bulwarks were broken in, and round balls passed through the little obstructions; but as long as he could Perry kept up a regular and effective fire, so that the Detroit, of whose crew many were killed or wounded, was almost dismantled.

On board the Queen Charlotte the loss was most important, for Finnis, her commander, "a noble and intrepid officer," fell at his post, and Lieutenant Stokes, the next officer in rank, was struck senseless by a splinter. On board the Lawrence the shrieks of the wounded and the crash of timbers shattered by cannon balls, were still heard; but its own fire grew fainter and Finnis fainter; one gun after another was dismounted. Death had the mastery; the Martyr the carnage was unparalleled in naval warfare; more than four-fifths of the effective officers and men on board were killed or disabled by wounds; the deck, in spite of the layer of sand, was slippery with blood, which ran down the sides of the ship; the wounded and the dead lay thickly strewn everywhere around. To fire the last gun, Perry himself assisted. At last every gun in the ship's battery on the enemy's side were dismounted, every brace and bow-line was shot away; the vessel became unmanageable, in spite of the zeal of the commander and the great exertions of the Sailing Master. And still Perry did not despair, but had an eye which could look through the cloud.

Perry Transfers His Flag

Elliott, in the Niagara, hailed the Caledonia and ordered Lieutenant Turner to bear up and make way for him. Turner at once, without a word, put up his helm in the most daring manner, and made sail for the enemy's line, using his small armament all the while to the best advantage; while Elliott, under a freshening breeze, passed to the windward of the Caledonia, and then, firing as he went along, on the Charlotte, he steered for the head of the British line. Perry, who saw with the swiftness of intuition the new method that must be chosen now that the first failed, and who had already resolved to transfer his flag, with the certainty that, in the crippled state of the British, "victory must perch on his banner," immediately entered his boat with his commander's pennant and his little brother, and bade the sailors whom he took as oarsmen to row with all speed for the Niagara. The command of the Lawrence fell to Yarnall, with full discretionary power to surrender or hold out. Yarnall consulted with Forest and with Taylor; there were no more guns that could be used; and had there been, men were wanting to handle them. Fourteen persons alone were left well and unhurt, and only nine were seamen. Further resistance was impossible; to hold out might only expose life recklessly.

Officers and men watched anxiously the progress of Perry; they saw the sailors force him to sit down; they saw a broadside aimed at him and fall harmlessly around him; they saw marines from three vessels shower at him musket balls, which only ruffled the water of the lake; and at fifteen minutes before three, they saw the oars dipping for the last time, and their beloved commander climb the side of the Niagara. They had braved the enemy's fire for three hours; could they not confide in help from their Commodore and hold out five minutes more? True, they had no means of offence; but the battle flag with its ringing words floated over their heads; they had a pledge to keep; they had an enemy whose dving courage they should refuse to reanimate; they had their country's flag to preserve unblemished; they had the honor of that day's martyrs to guard; they had a chief to whom they should have spared an unspeakable pain; they had the wounded to consider, who with one voice cried out: "Rather sink the ship than surrender! Let us all sink together!" And vet a shout of triumph from the enemy proclaimed to both squadrons that the flag of the Lawrence had been lowered: nor did they then forebode how soon it was to be raised again.

Niagara to the Rescue Meantime Perry climbed the gangway of the Niagara, radiant with the indomitable purpose of winning the day, with his fortitude unimpaired by the crowded horrors of the last two hours. Running up his pennant and hoisting the signal for close action, he hove to and veered ship, altering her course eight points, set foresail, topsails and top-gallant sail and bore down to cut the British line, which lay at the distance of half a mile.

The Lady Prevost, disabled by the loss of her rudder, had drifted to the westward and leeward from her place in the line. Barclay, in the Detroit,

when he saw the prospect of a contest with another brig, had attempted to veer around, that he might bring his starboard broadside to bear, but in doing it he had fallen upon the Queen Charlotte. At this moment Perry, whom the freshened breeze had brought up with the British, cut their line, Victory placing the Chippewa and Lady Prevost on his left and the Detroit and from Queen Charlotte on his right. As he did so, at half pistol shot, he raked the Lady Prevost with his broadside port while pouring his full starboard broadside on the Detroit and Queen Charlotte, as they lay entangled and for the moment hopelessly exposed. The tide of battle had turned. Barclay, the ill-fated British commander, who had lost one arm at Trafalgar, received a desperate wound which was to deprive him of the other. He gave over the command and was carried below.

Perry now ordered the marines to clear the decks of the Lady Prevost; but the survivors, terrified by the raking fire which they had suffered, fled below, leaving on deck no one but their commander, who, having for the moment lost his senses from a severe wound in the head, remained at his post, gazing about with a vacant stare. Perry, merciful even in battle, stopped his guns on that side, but having luffed athwart the two ships, which had now got clear of one another, he continued to pour into them a close deadly fire.

The small vessels having by this time "got within grape and canister distance," threw in close discharges from their side. The commanding officer of the Queen Charlotte, finding himself exposed to be raked ahead and astern, was the first to give up; one of her officers appeared on the taffrail of that ship and waved a white handkerchief, bent to a boarding-pike, in token that she had struck. The Detroit had become completely unmanageable; every brace was cut away, the mizzen-top-mast and gaff were down, the other masts badly wounded, not a stay left forward, the hull very much shattered, and a few guns disabled; at three, or a few minutes after, Lieutenant Inglis was therefore under the necessity of hailing the Americans, to say he surrendered. The Hunter vielded at the same time, as did the Lady Prevost, which lay to leeward under the guns of the Niagara. The Chippewa, on the right of the British line, and the Little Belt, on the extreme left, endeavored to escape; but the first was stopped by Champlin in the Scorpion; the other by Holdup Stevens in the Trippe.

As the cannon ceased, an awful stillness set in, broken only by the feeble grouns of the wounded or the dash of oars, as boats glided from one vessel to another.

Possession having been taken of the conquered fleet, at four o'clock Perry sent an express to General Harrison with these words:

DEAR GENERAL: WE HAVE MET THE ENEMY, AND THEY ARE OURS: TWO SHIPS, TWO BRIGS, ONE SCHOONER AND ONE SLOOP.

Perry to Harrison As he wrote to the Secretary of the Navy, he attributed his signal victory to the pleasure of the Almighty.

It was on board the Lawrence that Perry then received the surrender of his brave antagonists. This was due to the sufferings of her crew, to the self sacrificing courage of the unnamed martyrs who still lay unburied on her deck; to the crowd of wounded, who thought their trials well rewarded by the issue. The witnesses to the act of the British officers in tendering their swords were chiefly the dead and wounded, and the scene of sorrow tempered and subdued the exultation of triumph.

The conqueror bade his captives retain their side-arms and added every just and unaffected expression of courtesy, mercy, and solicitude for their wounded.

When twilight fell, the mariners who had fallen on board the Lawrence and had lain in heaps on the side of the ship opposite the British, were sewn up in their hammocks, and, with a cannon ball at their feet, were dropped one by one into the Lake.

At last, but not till this day's work was done, exhausted Nature claimed rest, and Perry, turning into his cot, slept.

The dawn of morning revealed the deadly fierceness of the combat. Spectators from the Island found the sides of the Lawrence completely riddled by shot from the long guns of the British; her deck was thickly covered with clots of blood; fragments of those who had been struck, hair, brains, broken pieces of bones, were still sticking to the rigging and sides. The sides of the Detroit and Queen Charlotte were shattered from bow to stern; on their larboard side there was hardly a band's breadth free from the dent of a shot. Balls, cannister and grape were found lodged in their bulwarks; their masts were so much injured that they rolled out in the first high wind.

The loss of the British, as reported by Barclay, amounted to forty-one killed, of whom three were officers, and ninety-four wounded, of whom nine were officers. Of the Americans, twenty-seven were killed and ninety-six wounded. Of these, twenty-one were killed and sixty-one wounded in the Lawrence, and about twenty more were wounded in the Niagara after she received Perry on board.

An opening on the margin of Put-in-Bay was selected for the burial-place for the officers who had fallen. The day was serene, the breezes hushed, the water unruffled by a wavelet. The men of both fleets mourned together; as the boats moved slowly in procession, the music played dirges to which the oars kept time; the flags showed the sign of sorrow; solemn minute guns were heard from the ships. The spot where the funeral train went on shore was a wild solitude; the Americans and British walked in alternate couples to the graves, like men who, in the presence of eternity, renewed the relation of brothers and members of one human family, and the bodies of the dead were likewise borne along and buried alternately, English and American side by side, and undistinguished.

The Price of Victory

Brothers in Death

The wounded of both flects, meeting with equal assidnous care, were sent to Erie, where Barclay was seen, with tottering steps, supported between Harrison and Perry, as he walked from the landing-place to his quarters.

Perry crowned his victory by his modesty, forbearing to place his own services in their full light, and more than just to others. When, in the following year, he was rewarded by promotion to the rank of captain, he who had never murmured at promotion made over his own head, hesitated about accepting a preferment which might wound his seniors.

There can be no denial of the truth of the historical record that "the mastery of the Lakes, the recovery of Detroit and the then Far West and the capture of the British Army in the peninsula of Canada were the immediate fruits" of Perry's Victory. General Harrison, with Governor Shelby, of Kentucky (See Appendix V), and the troops under them would have to the been left marooned on the northern shores of Ohio, if the British had won Republic that eventful day of the tenth of September, 1813. General Proctor, commanding the British forces, and his ally, the wise old Indian chief, Tecumseli, were awaiting on the northern shore of Lake Erie, news of the battle, with the same anxiety as that which prevailed among the Americans on its southern shore. If Barclay should win, Proctor would invade Ohio, conveyed thither by the victorious British fleet; if Perry, Harrison would essay the conquest of Michigan and Canada, as he subsequently did successfully in the campaign terminating in the Battle of the Thames.

The international boundaries fixed in conformity with the Treaty of Ghent never would have been conceded by Great Britain in the final peace settlement, had Fate favored the unfortunate Barclay, instead of the triumphant Perry, in the fight for American dominion over the Lake region. The victory redeemed to the Republic all the territory at that time in contention, but insured to it also the far greater physical expanse and unequalled natural resources of the national domain, from ocean to ocean, now constituting the Union of States. No soldier or sailor of the War of 1812, no statesman of that period, no commissioner of either government engaged in framing the treaties which signalized its conclusion, could have foreseen the results of Perry's Victory. Judged by its consequences, it was one of the most important battles in the history of mankind.

It is most fitting that, after the lapse of a century, the greatest of battle monuments and one of the noblest of memorials commemorates this immortal achievement of American arms over a worthy foe; that it towers above the spot where, on the shores of an island wilderness, brothers of one tongue, lately in conflict, together buried their dead; that its reflection gems the waters of the picturesque harbor in which Perry found refuge; and that its pure outlines, visible for miles across the inland sea, shall bear witness, to all future generations, of a nation's gratitude for the deeds of its heroes and the hope of the American people for the peace of the world.

Appendix

A. William Henry Powell, author of the celebrated historical painting, "Perry's Victory at the Battle of Lake Eric," was born in New York City, Feb. 14, 1823, and died there Oct. 6, 1879. He began the study of art under Henry Inman, in New York and afterward studied in Paris and Florence. He exhibited first at the New York Academy of Design in 1838 and was elected an Associate in 1839. His famous painting of Perry's Victory was authorized by the Ohio General Assembly in 1857, the joint resolution providing for a painting "not less than 12 feet by 16 feet, to cost not more than \$5,000." In 1865 Powell presented a memorial to the General Assembly, stating that he had spent over two years in studying historical data and in other preparation for the work, and that five years had been required for its completion. He asked that the original sum he increased to \$15,000. The memorial was indorsed by Governor William Dennison, Salmon Or. Chase, John Sherman, Benjamin F. Wade, Robert C. Schenck and Samuel S. Cox. The Legislature awarded him \$10,000. The painting hangs in the rotunda of the State Capitol at Columbus. Subsequently Powell reproduced it on larver scale for the National Government and hangs in the rotunda of the State Capitol at Columbus. Subsequently Powell reproduced it on a larger scale for the National Government, and this copy hangs in the Senate wing of the National Capitol. Among his other historical paintings were "De Soto Discovering the Mississippi," "Siege of Vera Cruz," "Battle of Buena Vista," "Landing of the Pilgrims," "Scott's Entrance Into the City of Mexico," "Washington at Valley Forge" and "Christopher Columbus Before the Court of Salamanca," "Ils portraits include those of Washington Irving, Peter Cooper, General George B. McClellan, Eugene Suc, Lamarine, Abd el Kader, Peter Stuyvesant and Emma Abbott. Many of his paintings have been engraved and met with great popularity.

B. The members of the National Commis-

graved and met with great popularity.

B. The members of the National Commission of Fine Arts, appointed by President Tait under authority of Congress and acting as judges of the great architectural competition for the design of the Perry's Victory Memorial, consisted of Daniel II. Burnham, architect, Thomas Hastings, architect, Cass Gilhert, architect, Daniel C. French, sculptor, Frank D. Millet, panter, Frederick Law Olmsted, architect, and Charles Moore, banker and art connoisseur of Detroit. Mr. Burnham's death lost to American Art one of its foremost exponents. He was the architect of the Cnion Station at Washington, the Chicago Auditorium and of innumerable ton, the Chicago Auditorium and of innumerable public buildings throughout the United States, chairman of the Park Improvement Commission Washington, which developed the L'Enfant of Washington, which developed the L'Enfant plan, and honored by many appointments distinguished in his profession. Mr. Hastings is the architect of the New York Public Library, the Senate and House Office Buildings at Washington and represents the Government as the architect of the National Capitol. Mr. Gilbert is among the most eminent architects of the day and designed the Custom House in New York City, the Woodworth Building, etc. Mr. French is the foremost living American sculture. Wr is the foremost living American sculptor. Mr. Millet, who lost his life on the ill-fated Titanic, was one of the leading decorators of this country, the author of many famous works of mural art. Mr. Olmsted is a distinguished architect, excelling in landscape work. Mr. Moore has long been well known for his critical devotion to art subjects.

C. Joseph H. Freedlander, Architect of the Perry's Victory Memorial, was born in New York City, where he has since resided. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris, He has been honored as President, Société des Architectes Diplomés par le Gouvernement Français; Vice-President, L'Union des Arts;

Associate, National Academy of Design: Trustee, Museum of French Art, French Institute in the United States, and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, France, which decoration he received at Honer, France, which decoration he received at the hands of the French Government in 1914. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, Architectural League, National Sculpture Society, Municipal Art Society and Technology Club of New York. In addition to the Memorial, among his most celebrated works are the Portland Auditorium, at Portland, Ore., National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Johnson City, Tenn., the St. Louis Club, Importers and Traders, National Bank, New York, New Harlem Hospital for the City of New New Harlem Hospital for the City of New York and many famous American private residences. He has received many awards in important architectural competitions and has been represented in the final competitions for such celebrated works as the New York Public Li-brary, the University of California, the Maine Monument, the Statue of Joan of Arc in New New York China the Statue

Monument, the Statue of Joan of Arc in New York City, etc., etc.

D. A. Duncan Seymour, Jr., associate architect of the Perry's Victory Alemorial, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. I, 1884, and was educated in the Brooklyn common schools and at Columbia University, from which he received the degree of B. S. in Architecture in 1906. Subsequently he pursued his architectural studies abroad, making a specialty of designs and measured drawings. He returned to this country, practicing his profession in New York City, and in association with Mr. Freedlander won the competition for the Portland Auditorium.

torium.

E. Among the killed in the Battle of Lake Erie were three officers of each of the fleets. The seamen killed in the battle were buried at sea, and two days thereafter, Sept. 12, 1813, the remains of the six officers were brought to South Bass Island, within the present village of Put-in-Bay, and buried on the shore, in a single grave, in full view of the beautiful harbor. The funeral services were attended by the survivors tuneral services were attended by the survivors of both combatants and the solemn services conducted by both chaplains. American and British, while minute guns pealed forth from the vessels of the two lately hostile fleets, anchored in the Bay. The remains of the officers thus buried were those of (Americans) Lieutenant John Brooks, of the brig Lawrence; Midshipman Henry Laub, of the Lawrence, and Midshipman Holm Cark, of the schoner Scorpion; and Henry Laub, of the Lawrence, and Midshipman John Clark, of the schooner Scorpion; and (British) Captain Robert Finnis, of the brig Queen Charlotte: Lieutenant John Garland, of the ship Detroit, and Lieutenant James Garden, of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment. Tradition says that the mourners planted a willow tree over the grave, and there were indications of this when the remains were exhumed for interment in the Memorial, one hundred years afterward. A monument marking the grave on the harbor was erected many years ago from the proceeds of a dramatic entertainment given for the purpose by the patriotic people of Put-in-Bay. It was dismantled during the process of disinterment, but restored by the Inter-State Board.

F. Nelson Appleton Miles, Lieutenant General, U. S. A., was born at Westminster, Mass., Aug. 8, 1839. He received an academic education and was honored with the degree of LL. D. by Harvard University in 1896, Brown University in 1901 and Colgate University in 1910. His sity in 1901 and Colgate University in 1910. His distinguished military career included service as First Lt. 22nd Mass. Inf., Sept. 9, 1861; Lt.-Col. 61st N. Y. Inf. May 31, 1862; Col. Sept. 30, 1862; Brig.-Gen. Vols., May 12, 1864; Maj.-Gen. Vols., Oct. 21, 1865; honorably mustered out of volunteer service Sept. 1, 1896; Col. 40th U. S. Int., July 28, 1866; Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Dec. 15, 1880; Maj.-Gen., April 5, 1890; Lt.-Gen. U. S. A., June 6, 1900. Bvtd. Maj.-Gen. Vols. Aug. 25, 1864, "for highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout campaign and particularly for gallantry and valuable services at battle of Reams Sta., Va."; Brig.-Gen., March 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious services at Chancellorsville:" Maj.-Gen., March 2, 1867, for same at Spottsylvania; awarded Congressional Medal of Honor, July 23, 1892. "for distinguished gallantry at Chancellorsville" (severely wounded); commanded an army corps at 25; conducted several campaigns against hostile Indians on Western frontier, notably that against Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, Chief Joseph, Geronimo and Natchez; commanded U. S. troops of Chicago, during railroad strike trouble, 1884; represented U. S. A. at seat of Turco-Grecian War, and also at Queen Victorias Diamond Jubilee, 1897; senior officer commanding U. S. Army 1895-1903; retired, Aug. 8, 1903. Pres. Jefferson Memorial Assn. Commanding Mass. Militia, 1905. Author: "Personal Recollections, or From New England to the Golden Gate." 1896; "Military Europe," 1898; "Observations Abroad, or Report of Maj.-Gen. Xelson A. Miles, Commanding U. S. Army, of his Tour of Observations in Europe." 1899: "Serving the Republic," 1911; also many magazine articles and military reports.

G. Charles Edgar Clark, Rear Admiral, U. S. N., was born at Bradford, Vt., Aug. 10, 1843, and appointed from that State to the U. S. Naval Academy, where he was graduated in 1863. His naval career included service as Ensign, Oct. 1, 1863: Master, May 10, 1866; Lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1867; Lieutenant Commander, March 12, 1868; Commander, Nov. 15, 1881; Captain, June 21, 1896; Rear-Admiral, June 16, 1902. Served on board Ossipee, W. Gulf Blockading Squadron, 1863-5; battle of Mobile Bay, and capture of Ft. Morgan, Aug., 1864; Vanderbilt, Pacific Squadron, 1865-7; commanding Ranger, 1883-6; Mobican, 1893-4; Monterey, 1896-8; commander battleship Oregon during the cruise from San Francisco to Key West, and in the battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898; for eminent and conspicuous conduct in this battle was advanced seven additional numbers in rank; was again advanced seven additional numbers in rank and promoted rear-admiral, June 16, 1902; governor Naval Home, Philadelphia, 1901-4; president Naval Examining and Retiring Board 1904-5; retired Aug. 10, 1905.

H. Joseph Warren Keifer, Major-General U. S. Volunteers, was born on a farm in Clark County. Ohio, Jan. 30, 1836, and there resided until 1856. Educated in the common schools and at Antioch College. Studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858 and has since practiced at Springfield. Ohio, except during the periods of his public service. Enlisted as a private in the Union Army, April 19, 1861; commissioned major 3rd O. V. L. April 27, 1861; promoted lieutenant colonel, same regiment, Feb. 12, 1862; colonel 110th O. V. L. Sept. 30, 1862; brigadier-general by brevet, Nov. 30, 1864, for gallantry in various battles; assigned to duty by President Lincoln as brigadier general Dec. 29, 1864; appointed major general by brevet, July 1, 1865, for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign ending in the surrender of General Lee; participated in twenty-eight battles of the Civil War and was once severely and three times slightly wounded; without solicitation appointed lieutenant colonel of the 26th Infantry, U. S. A., Nov. 30, 1866, but declined the appointment; appointed major general of volunteers in the Spanish-American War, June 9, 1898, commanding the 1st Division, 7th Army Corps, and sometimes the entire corps, in Florida, Georgia and Cuba; commanded the U. S. forces taking possession of Havana, Jan. 1, 1899; three years commander of the Department of Ohio, G. A. R., and was the first com-

mander in chief of the Spanish War Veterans. Member of the 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th Congress and speaker of the 47th Congress. Following a long retirement from official life he was successively elected to the 59th, 60th and 61st Congress. General Keifer has been actively connected with numberless important civic organizations, has long been one of the leading attorneys of the country and president of the Lagonda National Bank of Springfield since its organization in 1873. He is the author of "Slavery and Four Years of War" and very many public addresses of great historical value. I. Charles Henry Davis, Rear Admiral, U. S. N., was born at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 28, 1845, and appointed from that State to the U. S. Naval Academy, where he was graduated in 1864. His

I. Charles Henry Davis, Rear Admiral, U. S. N., was born at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 28, 1845. And appointed from that State to the U. S. Naval Academy, where he was graduated in 1864. His naval career included service as ensign, Nov. 1, 1866: master, Dec., 1866; lieutenant, 1868; lieutenant-commander, 1869; commander, 1885; captain, 1898; rear-admiral, Aug. 24, 1904. Served on various stations and duties; connected with the various expeditions for determination of the difference of longitude by means of submarine telegraph cables; superintendent Naval Observatory, 1897-8; commander auxiliary cruiser, Dixie, North Atlantic Squadron, April-September, 1898; returned to Naval Observatory; commander Battleship Alabama, 1902; division commander battleship Squadron, 1904; U. S. commissioner International Commission of Inquiry on North Sea Incident, Paris, 1904-5; division commander battleship squadron, 1905; retired by operation of lattleship squadron, 1905; retired by operation of lattleship squadron, 1905; retired by operation of Longitude; "Telegraphic Determination of Longitude;" "Telegraphic Determination of Longitude;" "Life of Rear-Admiral Davis," 1899, etc.

J. Various State Commissions have filed official reports with the governors of the States participating in the erection of the Memorial, those of Ohio being the most comprehensive. Of these there were four, filed Jan., 1909, Jan., 1910, Feb., 1913, and Feb., 1916. In addition thereto the Inter-State Board has, from time to time, published various books, pamphlets, financial reports, and other documents, all of which, including the Ohio reports, are now on file in the State Library of Ohio, affording a very complete literary index to the history and detailed progress of the Centennial and Memorial enterprises. The titles of these publications and their dates are as follows: "Hearing Before the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions of the National House of Representatives." February 18, 1910; "Brief Facts Relating to the Perry's Victory Centennial," April 11, 1910; "Minutes of the Inter-State Board," September 10, 1910; "Hearing Before the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions of the National House of Representatives." (II. R. 29, 503), December 10, 1910; Report of Said Committee (No. 1,804, olts Congress, 3rd Session), December 21, 1910; Report of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the United States Senate (No. 1,229, 61st Congress, 3rd Session), February 23, 1911; "Minutes of the Inter-State Board," September 9, 1911; "Program of Competition for the Selection of an Architect to Design and Supervise the Construction of the Perry Memorial," October 11, 1911; "Meetings of the Building Committee, Executive Committee, Inter-State Board, etc.," on the occasion of the award of the design of the Memorial to the architects, under the auspices of the National Fine Arts Commission, January 26-29, 1912; "The Perry Memorial and Centennial Celebration," by Webster P. Huntington, Secretary-General of the Inter-State Board, with an introduction by First Vice President-General Henry Watterson, July, 1912; "Oliver Hazard Perry and the Battle of Lake Erie," compiled from the writings of George Bancroft, Dr. Usher Par

tor Contennial," containing "The Battle of Lake Erre," by First Vice President-General Henry Watterson: "A Century of Peace," by General J. Warren Keifer, United States Commissioner, and "The Perry Memorial," by J. H. Freedlander, Architect of the Memorial, July 4, 1913; "Minutes and Financial Reports of the Inter-State Board," containing also "A Digest of Laws," by General J. Warren Keifer, United States Commissioner, and the Articles of Association of the Inter-State Board, September 10, November 19, 1913; "Digest of Minutes of the Inter-State Board," containing detailed report of the audit of the books of the Treasurer-General of the Inter-State Board, September 10, 1914; and "The Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial a Brief Statement of Facts Relative to the Work of National and State Commissions and the Construction of the Proposed Temple of Peace, in Connection with the Memorial, as an Institution for the Promotion of the Peace of the World, November 1, 1914." These publications comprise the literature of the Centennial and Memorial enterprises, copious enough to warrant just conclusions by the historian of the future as to the fidelity with which they have been conducted.

which they have been conducted.

K. John H. Clarke was born at Lisbon, Ohio, Sept. 18, 1857, and was graduated from Western Reserve University. He was admitted to the Ohio I ar in 1878 and soon became one of its most distinguished members. For a period of years he was general comsel of the N. Y., C. and St. L. Railway. He practiced law in Lisbon, Youngstown and Cleveland; was president of the Board of Trustees of the Youngstown Public Library; member of the Board of Trustees of the Youngstown Democratic nomince for U. S. Senator from Ohio in 1903, making the canvass against the late Senator M. A. Hanna; charman of the committee in charge of the "Short Ballot" movement in Ohio; vice-president for Ohio of the Anti-Imperialist League; long known as one of the most brilliant orators in the United States and identified with many public movements and large private enterprises. He was appointed by President Wilson Federal Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Supreme Court of the United States of the Supreme Court of the United States Instituted of the Supreme Court of the United States Instituted States of the Supreme Court of the United States Instituted Supreme Court of the United States Instituted States of the Supreme Court of the United States.

L. George Heber Worthington was born at Toronto. Canada, Feb. 13, 1850. He began a highly successful business career in a Toronto wholesale grocery house; later became manager for his father as contractor for building the Southern Central R. R. (now part of the Lehigh Valley System); organized 1886, and until recently was president of the Cleveland Stone Co., controlling 50 quarries and largest producers of building stone, also of grindstenes, in the world; has also been president of the American Chiele Co. (New York). Union National Bank, American Dynalite Co. (Cleveland), Indiana Quarries Co., and Bedford Stone R. R. Co., Interurban Rv. & Terminal Co., Cincinnati; and director of the Gardian Savings & Trust Co., of Cleveland, He is a former commodore of the Cleveland Association. He is a 32nd degree Mason and famous as a stamp collector and connoisseur.

seur.

M. A. Elverton Sisson was bern in Dayton, Cattaraugus County, New York, Jan. 12, 1851. He was educated in the public schools in the old Kingsville (O.) Academy, the West Springfield (Pa.) Academy and the Northeast (Pa.) Academy. For a period of years he taught school and studied law and was admitted to the bar of Eric County, Pa., in 1881. He has since heen a practicing attorney in the City of Eric Interesting himself in politics, he was chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1885-6.

prosecuting attorney of Erie County for two terms, elected to the Pennsylvania Senate in 1900 and re-elected in 1904 and 1908, and President Pro Tempore in 1907 and 1909. He was chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads and a member of the Commission investigating the building and furnishing of the State Capitol. Elected Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, ne served with distinction in that office four years from 1909.

N. Harry Cutler was born May 1, 1874, at Yelisavetgrad, Russia, and as a lad, due to the persecutions of the Russian Government, emigrated with his mother and sisters to America. The family settled at Farnum, X. Y., where young Cutler obtained various humble employments, and later in Buffalo, X. Y., and Fall River, Mass. At the age of sixteen he removed to Providence, R. I., where he has since resided and, working his way up from poverty, became president of the Cutler Jewelry Company. He has also served as president of the Xwe England Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths' Association. He is Colonel Commanding the First Light Infantry Regiment of Providence, one of the oldest military organizations in Xew England, organized in 1818. For three successive terms he represented the City of Providence in the General Assembly of Rhode Island, in which he was the author and champion of numerous progressive reforms and a member of many important committees. He is a member of the Lewish Board of Delegates on Civil and Religious Rights, member of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, one of the Board of Managers for Synagogue and School Extension and president of the United Jewish Relief Committee.

O. Mackenzie R. Todd was bern at Mad'son, Indiana, Nov. 30, 1870, removing to Frankfort, Kentucky, as a youth. He was educated in the public schools and graduated in the law course from the University of Michigan in 1894; practiced law in Frankfort and was Assistant Attorney General of Kentucky four years. He served four years as secretary to Governor Augustus E. Willson, by whom he was subsequently appointed State Inspector and Examiner of Kentucky.

P. Henry Watterson was born at Washington, D. C., Feb. 16, 1840. His education was received chiefly at the hands of private tutors. His journalistic career began as reporter and editorial writer of the Washington States, 1858-61. He successively edited the Democratic Review, 1860-1, the Chattanooga Rebel, 1862-3, and the Nashville Republican Banner, 1865-8. In the latter year he removed to Louisville, Kv. and associated with W. N. Haldeman, consolidated the Courier and Democrat of that cityunder the name of the Courier-Journal, and has since been editor of the latter. He was a staff officer of the Confederate Army during the Civil War and Chief of Scouts in General Johnston's army, 1864. He was elected to the 44th Congress to fill an unexpired term and decline renomination. He was a delegate at large and temporary chairman of the Democratic National convention of 1876, a delegate and chairman of the platform committee in 1880, delegate in 1884, and in 1888 again chairman of the same committee and a delegate in 1892. He has been the recipient of degrees from many colleges and universities and is the author of a "History of the Spanish-American War," "The Compromises of Life, Lectures and Addresses," etc., etc. His prompt and patriotic acceptance of the results of the Civil War was one of the greatest factors leading to the restoration of the Union. His editorial writings gave himself and the Courier-Journal a world-wide reputation, which was emphasized by his distinction as an orator. No citizen in private life has exercised, within the same period, as great influence as he upon the government of the United States.

Q. The Wolverine, formerly the Michigan, is a hardly less interesting craft than the Niagara, and only thirty years younger. She was one of the very first vessels constructed of iron, and the first of that type built on the Great Lakes. The building of the Michigan was authorized by Act of Congress, Sept. 9, 1841, at a cost of \$100,000, designed by and constructed under the direction of Samuel Hart, of New York, and launched at Eric, Dec. 5, 1843. Her original engines still suffice for her sea-worthy qualities, and in recent years she has been attached to the naval militia of Pennsylvania, her old name of Michigan being changed to Wolverine, on account of the christening of the Battleship of the former name.

R. Oliver Hazard Perry was born near South Ringston, Rhode Island, Aug. 23, 1785, the son of Christopher Raymond Perry, at that time master of a merchant sailing ship but during the Revolutionary War post captain in the U. S. Nawy, and Sarah Alexander Perry. He served as a youth as midshipman aboard his father's ship and in 1802 was assigned to the frigate Adams, sailing for Gibrather and Tripoli. At seventeen he was appointed acting lieutenant and served in the Mediterranean. He was transferred to the flagship Constitution and in 1806 returned to America, for study and leisure. In 1811 he married Miss Elizabeth Champlin Mason, of Newport, R. I. Prior thereto and after he received various naval assignments, and in February, 1813, was commissioned by the Secretary of the Navy to proceed to Sackett's Harbor, and thence to Lake Erie, to command the squadron there to be built. Following the Battle of Lake Erie he was promoted to the grade of port captain, and, relieved of his command, met with a continuous ovation through the country on his return to Newport, Nov. 15, 1813. Congress voted him its thanks and a gold medal. After some further uneventful service he was attached to an expedition to South American waters, contracted yellow fever, of which he died, Aug. 23, 1819, the 34th anniversary of his birth, and was buried on the Island Trinidad. Subsequently the United States ship Lexington was sent to bring his remains home, and on Dec. 4, 1820, they were interred at Newport with imposing ecremonies.

port with imposing ceremonies.

8. Daniel Dobbins was born at Erie, Pa., July 5, 1776. He was the first person to apprise the National Government of the naval situation on the Great Lakes in the War of 1812. He was commissioned sailing master in the Navy and ordered to Erie to construct a fleet

for the defense of the Lake region. To his skill and enterprise as a ship builder must be attributed the possibility of Perry's Victory, in very large measure. Captain Dobbins retired from active service in 1840 and died Feb. 20, 1856.

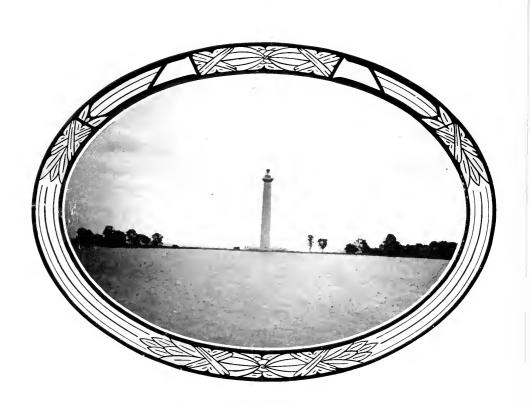
T. William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, was born at Berkley, Va., Feb. 9, 1773. He was educated at Hampden Sidney College, Va., and commissioned an ensign in the First Infantry, Aug. 16, 1791. Appointed licutenant June 2, 1792, he was made aid-decamb to the commanding officer. December, 1793, participated in the engagements which began June 30, 1794; was complimented by Genral Wayne for gallantry in the victory of the Miami, Aug. 20, made captain, May 15, 1797, and given command of Fort Washington; married Anna Cleves and resigned his commission June 1, 1798. In 1801 he became Governor of the Indiana Territory and served as commanderio-chief of the American Army in the Norti-western operations of the War of 1812, defeating the Indians in the Battle of Tippecanoe, and, enabled by Perry's Victory to pursue the British into Canada, totally routed them at the Battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813. In 1816 he was elected to the lower house of Congress and in 1824 to the Senate. He was elected President of the United States, Nov. 10, 1840, and died Avril 4, 1841.

U. Robert H. Barclay was born in 1776, of Scotch parentage. Entering the British Navy, he served with distinction with Nelson at Trafalgar. In 1813 he fitted out the British fleet on the Great Lakes. In the Battle of Lake Eric he was so severely wounded as to lose his only remaining arm, the first having been lost at Trafalgar. He died in England in 1837.

V. Isaac Shelby was born at North Mountains, Indiana, Dec. 11, 1750. In 1774 he was made a lieutenant in a company commanded by his father. He was present at the action of Point Pleasant, where his skill won the day, and he commanded the fort there until July, 1775. He was appointed commissary general of the Virginia troops, with the rank of captain; was made colonel in 1779 and in 1780, with John Serier, planned the expedition which caused the action of Kings Mountain and changed the whole aspect of the Revolutionary War. Having become a citizen of Kentucky he was elected Governor of the State, 1792-99 and 1812-16. During the latter period he commanded the Kentucky troops in General Harrison's North western campaign in the War of 1812.











WERT BOOKBINDING

JAN 1989 Grantville, PA

